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BULLETIN No. 4.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SECTION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

[Under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.]

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THE WORLD'S MARKETS

FOR

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

CANADA.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895

WITHDRAWN FOR EXCHANGE-A. M. L

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

The following table is an estimate of the values of the standard coins of the principal nations, prepared by the Director of the Mint, under the provisions of the act of August 28, 1894, section 25, and contained in Circular No. 119 of the United States Treasury Department of July 1, 1895, and proclaimed by the Secretary of the Department to be the values of such coins in terms of the money of account of the United States, to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States on or after July 1, 1895, expressed in any of such metallic currencies:

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	U. S. gold value.	Coins.
Argentine Republic.	Gold and silver.	Peso	$0.96,5	Gold: argentine ($4.82,4) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-Hungary	Gold	Crown	.20,3	Gold: former system—4 florins ($1.92,9), 8 florins ($3.85,8), ducat ($2.28,7), and 4 ducats ($9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns ($4.05,2), 10 crowns ($2.02,6).
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54,6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
British Possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland).	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Central American States.	Silver	Peso	.48,6	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold and silver.	Peso	.91,2	Gold: escudo ($1.82,4), doubloon ($4.561,1), and condor ($9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael (Shanghai)	.71,8	
		Tael (Haikwan (customs))	.80,0	
		Tael (Tientsin)	.76,1	
		Tael (Chefoo)	.75,1	
Cuba	Gold and silver.	Peso	.92,6	Gold doubloon ($5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters).	4.94,3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France	Gold and silver.	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.23,8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86,6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold and silver.	Drachma	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
India	Silver	Rupee	.23,1	Gold: mohur ($7.10,5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold and silver.	Lira	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold and silver.*	Yen (Gold)	.99,7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
		Yen (Silver)	.52,4	Silver: yen.
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.52,8	Gold: dollar ($0.98,3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.01,4	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.02,7).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Silver‡	Ruble (Gold)	.77,2	Gold: imperial ($7.71,8) and ½ imperial ($3.86)†.
		Ruble (Silver)	.38,9	Silver: ½, ¼, and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold and silver	Peseta	.19,3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Gold and silver	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.0[illegible]4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.

* Gold is nominal standard. Silver practically the standard. † Coins discontinued July 1, 1886. Old half-imperial = $3.38,6. ‡ Silver the nominal standard. Paper the actual currency, the depreciation of which is measured by the gold standard.

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THE WORLD'S MARKETS FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

CANADA.

Canada, comprising the whole of the North American Continent lying north of the United States, with the exception of Alaska, has the largest area of all the British possessions. Much of its vast area is unsurveyed, but its land surface, including that of Newfoundland, is estimated at 3,477,847 square miles, or about 23,000 square miles less than the estimated land surface of the United States, including the large unsurveyed area of Alaska.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Prior to July 1, 1867, what are now the component parts of the Dominion of Canada were either separate and self-governing colonies or were embraced within the far-extending dominions of the Hudson's Bay Company. An act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in March, 1867, confederated as the Dominion of Canada the colonies of Upper Canada (now Ontario), Lower Canada (now Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In 1869 the Dominion purchased the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company to the extensive region over which that powerful corporation had so long held sway, and in the following year the Province of Manitoba was created out of a portion of the newly-acquired territory and admitted into the Dominion. In 1871 British Columbia and in 1873 Prince Edward Island became members of the confederation, which has since consisted of seven provinces, with various territories, organized and unorganized, as shown in the following table:

Land area in square miles of the different divisions of the Dominion of Canada, with the population of the same in 1891, 1881, and 1871, and the number of their representatives in the Dominion House of Commons under the recent act; also the area and population at the last two censuses of the colony of Newfoundland.

Divisions.	Land area.	Representatives in Parliament.	Population.		
			1891.	1881.	1871.
	Sq. miles.				
Ontario	219,650	92	2,114,321	1,926,922	1,620,851
Quebec	227,500	65	1,488,535	1,359,027	1,191,516
Nova Scotia	20,550	20	450,396	440,572	387,800
New Brunswick	28,100	14	321,263	321,233	285,594
Prince Edward Island	2,000	5	109,078	108,891	94,021
Manitoba	64,066	7	152,506	62,260	18,995
British Columbia	382,300	6	98,173	49,459	36,247
Total for Provinces	944,166	209	4,734,272	4,268,364	3,635,024

Land area in square miles of the different divisions of the Dominion of Canada, with the population of the same in 1891, 1881, and 1871, etc.—Continued.

Divisions.	Land area.	Representatives in Parliament.	Population.		
			1891.	1881.	1871.
	Sq. miles.				
Alberta	105,355	1	25,277	25,515	
Assiniboia	88,534	2	30,372		
Saskatchewan	101,092	1	11,150		
Athabasca	103,300	.....	*a* 32,168	30,931	*a* 60,000
Keewatin	267,000	.....			
Northwest Territories	859,600	.....			
Islands	300,000	.....			
Undesignated, including part of Labrador	546,600	.....			
Total Dominion of Canada	3,315,647	213	4,833,239	4,324,810	3,695,024
Newfoundland, including part of Labrador	162,200	.....	202,040	*b* 197,589	.....
Total for British North America	3,477,847	.....	5,035,279	.....	.....

a Estimated. *b* Population in 1884.

The relative importance of these different political divisions, from the standpoint of area and population, will be better understood if a comparison is made with the corresponding statistics of some of the States of the Federal Union, as shown in the following table:

States.	Land area.	Population in 1890.	States.	Land area.	Population in 1890.
	Sq. miles.			*Sq. miles.*	
Rhode Island	1,085	345,506	North Dakota	70,195	182,719
Massachusetts	8,040	2,238,943	Kansas	81,700	1,427,096
South Carolina	30,170	1,151,149	Colorado	103,645	412,198
Kentucky	40,000	1,858,635	California	155,980	1,208,130
Illinois	56,000	3,826,351	Texas	262,290	2,235,523

GOVERNMENT.

It would be almost impossible to carry the principle of self government further than it is carried in the Dominion of Canada, except by an entire severance of the very limited connection that exists between the Dominion and the mother country. By the organic act of confederation executive authority is vested in the British Crown, and legislative power in a Parliament consisting of a Senate and House of Commons; but the authority vested in the Crown is exercised only by the Governor-General, who acts under the advice of the Canadian ministry, representing the party that is for the time being dominant in Parliament and in majority in the country.

The seven Provinces comprised in the Dominion have their own separate governments just as do the States of this Union, except that in each case the administration is responsible to the Provincial Parliament, and exists only so long as it possesses its confidence.

The French language is spoken by almost the entire population of the Province of Quebec, and also to a very large extent in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Either English or French may be used in the debates in the Dominion Parliament, also in the legislatures of the

political divisions just mentioned, and both languages must be used in the records and journals of those houses and in the publication of the laws. Either language may be used in pleadings or processes in the courts of the Dominion and in those of Quebec and Manitoba.

The colony of Newfoundland, which has an entirely separate government, embraces the island of that name and a portion of Labrador; it is not included in the Dominion of Canada.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the chief industry of Canada. Forty-five per cent of its population are engaged in rural pursuits, and agricultural products constitute one-fourth of the freightage of the railroads and one-third of that of the canals of the Dominion. Canada's merchant marine depends chiefly upon products of agriculture for freight, and more than one-half of the exports are products of the farm. Of the 60,287,730 acres of land in occupation in 1891 (as compared with 623,218,619 acres in the United States in 1890) 28,537,242 acres were improved, and of that amount 19,904,826 acres were under crop.

The following table shows the production of the principal cereals, pulse, potatoes, and hay in the divisions of Canada in 1890:

Principal crops of Canada for 1890.

Divisions.	Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Ontario	1,430,530	21,314,582	13,423,354	47,140,046	1,064,345
Quebec	191,599	1,568,289	1,505,599	16,825,100	213,313
Nova Scotia	14,157	165.806	227,520	1,559,842	23,500
New Brunswick	17,306	209,809	100,917	3,025,329	6,261
Prince Edward Island	44,703	613,364	147,880	2,922,552	221
Manitoba	896,622	16,092,220	1,452,433	8,470,212	12,952
British Columbia	15,156	388,300	79,024	943,088	6,141
Four organized territories	113,811	1,792,409	215,711	1,628,344	1,529
Total	2,723,884	42,144,779	17,152,438	82,514,513	1,328,262

Divisions.	Pease and beans.	Potatoes.		Hay.	
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*
Ontario	13,424,872	179,663	17,580,051	2,528.894	3,465,633
Quebec	1,886,021	138,992	15,025,444	2,457,023	2,243.395
Nova Scotia	44,486	44,154	4,920,612	539,057	632,391
New Brunswick	44,489	42,703	4,827,830	470,834	476,069
Prince Edward Island	7,180	43,521	7,071,308	150,108	132,959
Manitoba	11,306	9,791	1,757,231	(*a*)	485,230
British Columbia	90,662	4,213	685,802	64,611	102,146
Four organized territories	5,825	3,901	539,399	(*a*)	156,273
Total	15,514,841	466,938	52,407,677	6,210,527	7,694,096

a Acreage omitted in Canadian official report.

Taking the census years as a basis of comparison, it is found that the United States produces about 200 times as much corn, 21 times as much rye, 11 times as much wheat, 10 times as many oats, 8½ times as much hay, 4½ times as much barley, 4 times as many potatoes, and 2½

times as much buckwheat as the Dominion of Canada. In fact, as regards wheat, barley, oats, and rye, some of the States of the Union produce more than the whole of Canada. Of rye, however, the production per capita of population is greater in Canada, and a larger proportion of the agricultural products of that country is exported than is the case with our own farm products.

Agricultural production of Canada for the years indicated.

Crops.	1891.	1890.	1885.	1880.
Wheat ..... bushels..	60,721,193	42,144,779	42,736,327	32,350,269
Barley ..... do....	21,634,817	17,152,438	20,132,624	16,844,868
Oats ..... do....	117,772,147	82,514,513	87,729,742	70,493,131
Corn (maize) ..... do....	.....	10,675,887	.....	9,025,142
Buckwheat ..... do....	.....	4,886,122	.....	4,901,147
Rye ..... do....	.....	1,328,262	.....	2,097,180
Potatoes ..... do....	.....	52,407,677	.....	55,368,790
Turnips, etc ..... do....	.....	49,555,992	.....	48,251,414
Pease and beans ..... do....	.....	15,514,841	.....	13,749,662
Hay ..... tons..	.....	7,694,096	.....	5,053,008

The cultivation of the products given in the foregoing table does not appear to be increasing with anything like the rapidity that characterizes the increase in their cultivation in the United States; but, according to the official publications of the Dominion Government, there is, especially throughout the older portions of the country, a marked tendency toward a more diversified system of farming. Owing in part to that fact and in part to the opening up of new farms in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the center of cereal production in Canada is steadily moving westward.

In Newfoundland, the agricultural statistics of which colony are not included in the foregoing tables, there were 64,494 acres of land under cultivation in 1891, the principal products being potatoes, turnips and other root crops, hay, barley, and oats.

Number of farm animals at the census of 1891.

Divisions.	Horses.	Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Other neat cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ontario	761,961	12,811	859,333	1,023,630	993,748	1,112,247
Quebec	345,789	49,608	546,986	374,293	722,025	348,397
Nova Scotia	62,419	26,526	135,043	148,207	318,855	45,760
New Brunswick	59,586	7,475	104,797	99,167	181,110	51,093
Prince Edward Island	37,402	116	45,788	45,725	147,097	42,652
Manitoba	86,753	19,288	82,614	127,805	35,816	53,019
British Columbia	44,171	2,680	17,817	106,232	50,406	33,324
The territories	42,956	9,483	36,997	187,241	64,920	16,293
Total	1,441,037	127,987	1,829,375	2,103,300	2,513,977	1,702,785

The foregoing figures show a decrease, as compared with those of the year 1881, of 4,606 in the number of working oxen and of 554,701 in the number of sheep. On the other hand, they show an increase of 495,166 in the number of swine, of 381,679 in that of horses, of 233,575 in that of milch cows, and of 396,912 in that of other neat cattle.

The live stock of Newfoundland, which is not included in any of the foregoing tables, comprised, in 1891, 6,138 horses, 23,822 neat cattle, 60,840 sheep, and 32,011 swine.

As regards ratio of live stock to population, Canada is one of the few countries that do not present a strikingly unfavorable contrast to the United States. The following table shows the number of farm animals to every 1,000 inhabitants in the United States on June 1, 1890, and in Canada on April 6, 1891:

Animals.	Canada.	United States.
Horses	298	239
Milch cows	378	264
Other neat cattle	462	557
Sheep	520	574
Swine	352	917

DAIRY INTERESTS.

In an interesting report made by the minister of agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the calendar year 1894, considerable space is given to the subject of dairying. He says:

The dairy branch of agriculture yielded fair returns during the year, though the price of cheese was slightly lower than in 1893. This is attributed mainly to the report that a large quantity of cheese is made in Great Britain during the summer, but the demand for Canadian cheese was steady, and its reputation as a wholesome, pure food, of fine flavor and rich quality, has gained ground. There is much less difference between the qualities and values of the cheese from the different Provinces and different sections in each Province than used to prevail. The methods of manufacture are nearly uniform throughout the Dominion, and the districts which were formerly backward are now nearly abreast of those which were ahead, both in the quality of the products and market prices obtainable, and the dairymen have all been the gainers by the general improvement.

There are dairymen and creamery associations throughout the Dominion which hold conferences and similar gatherings for the discussion of agricultural and dairying topics. These gatherings during the last year, 1894–95, were very large and attracted attention throughout the country and in many parts of Great Britain and the United States to the rich agricultural resources of the Dominion.

As the climate of Canada imposes a period of at least six months during which cattle must be fed in the stable, more attention is being given every year by the dairyman to the growth of Indian corn or maize for fodder and as ensilage; it is a juicy, cheap feed for milking cows, and the possibility of growing heavy crops nearly everywhere in Canada puts the farmers on a better footing in regard to the cost of production than in other countries where cows can be fed on pasturage for a long part of the year.

The manufacture of cheese and butter is now under strict sanitary regulations, and all adulterations are entirely prohibited within the Dominion of Canada.

The export trade of Canada in the principal home-grown dairy products is shown by the following tables (years ending June 30):

Exports of dairy products—home production.

BUTTER.

Year.	Total exports.		Countries of destination.						
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	France.	Germany.	Other foreign countries.	British North American Provinces.	British Indies.
	Pounds.								
1868	10, 649, 733	$1, 698, 042	$534, 707	$1, 015, 702	.....	$1, 496	$14, 870	$95, 777	$26, 986
1880	18, 535, 362	3, 058, 069	2, 756, 064	111, 158	.....	.....	24, 710	163, 290	2, 847
1881	17, 619, 491	3, 573, 034	3, 333, 419	58, 522	.....	.....	30, 574	143, 935	6, 584
1882	15, 161, 839	2, 936, 150	2, 195, 127	529, 169	.....	.....	32, 052	169, 270	10, 538
1883	8, 106, 447	1, 705, 817	1, 330, 585	206, 154	.....	.....	29, 446	131, 341	8, 291
1884	8, 075, 537	1, 612, 481	1, 395, 652	46, 618	.....	.....	16, 455	151, 224	2, 532
1885	7, 330, 788	1, 430, 905	1, 212, 768	16, 695	.....	15, 172	21, 473	161, 862	2, 835
1886	4, 668, 741	832, 355	652, 863	17, 545	.....	.....	17, 577	142, 485	1, 885
1887	5, 485, 509	979, 126	757, 261	17, 207	.....	.....	23, 789	180, 238	631
1888	4, 415, 381	798, 673	614, 214	13, 468	.....	.....	5, 226	164, 329	1, 436
1889	1, 780, 765	331, 958	174, 027	7, 879	.....	.....	22, 921	124, 349	2, 782
1890	1, 951, 585	340, 131	184, 105	5, 059	.....	.....	29, 342	119, 989	1, 636
1891	3, 768, 101	602, 175	440, 060	10, 054	.....	20, 447	24, 021	101, 649	5, 944
1892	5, 736, 696	1, 056, 058	877, 455	6, 038	.....	5, 160	27, 207	133, 770	6, 428
1893	7, 036, 013	1, 296, 814	1, 118, 614	7, 539	.....	1, 175	35, 042	127, 412	7, 032
1894	5, 534, 621	1, 095, 588	936, 422	6, 048	$1, 125	.....	28, 560	109, 263	14, 170

CHEESE.

	Pounds.								
1868	6, 141, 570	$620, 543	$548, 574	$68, 784	.....	.....	$891	$1, 954	$340
1880	40, 368, 678	3, 893, 366	3, 772, 769	114, 507	.....	.....	170	5, 710	210
1881	49, 255, 523	5, 510, 443	5, 471, 362	28, 500	.....	.....	14	10, 027	540
1882	50, 807, 049	5, 500, 868	5, 571, 076	18, 436	.....	.....	242	8, 196	2, 318
1883	58, 041, 387	6, 451, 870	6, 409, 859	24, 468	.....	.....	202	15, 480	1, 863
1884	69, 755, 423	7, 251, 989	7, 207, 425	24, 866	.....	.....	188	19, 248	262
1885	79, 655, 367	8, 265, 240	8, 178, 953	86, 978	.....	.....	205	15, 899	1, 207
1886	78, 112, 927	6, 754, 626	6, 729, 134	15, 478	$80	$90	156	9, 139	549
1887	73, 604, 448	7, 108, 978	7, 065, 983	30, 667	.....	.....	211	11, 982	165
1888	84, 173, 267	8, 928, 242	8, 834, 997	83, 155	5	.....	828	9, 087	172
1889	88, 534, 887	8, 915, 684	8, 871, 205	31, 473	.....	.....	1, 582	11, 208	216
1890	94, 260, 187	9, 372, 212	9, 349, 731	6, 425	.....	370	2, 154	12, 777	755
1891	106, 202, 140	9, 508, 800	9, 481, 373	13, 485	.....	.....	1, 954	9, 104	2, 884
1892	118, 270, 052	11, 652, 412	11, 593, 690	39, 552	2	.....	2, 124	12, 942	4, 096
1893	133, 946, 365	13, 407, 470	13, 360, 237	23, 578	.....	.....	2, 689	18, 669	2, 297
1894	154, 977, 480	15, 488, 191	15, 439, 198	9, 552	.....	173	3, 036	21, 948	14, 284

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of British North America are among the most extensive and important in the world. Including those of Newfoundland, they give employment to over 120,000 persons, and the annual value of their products is upward of $30,000,000. The eastern coast line of the country, inclusive of Newfoundland, but not including any minor inlets, is 7,700 miles in length and the western coast line 7,180 miles in length. The waters washing these long stretches of coast line contain valuable food fish of many varieties. The fresh-water area of that part of the

Great Lakes belonging to Canada, computed at 72,700 square miles, also contributes to the importance of this industry, as do many other extensive sheets of fresh water in the Dominion.

In 1893 the total reported value of the production of the deep-sea fisheries of the Dominion of Canada was $17,949,637, and that of the fresh-water fisheries $2,737,024. To this must be added the value, estimated at $2,000,000, of the fish taken by Indians, mainly in the rivers of British Columbia, making a total for the Dominion of $22,686,661.

The following tables show the value of the catch of each of the principal varieties of food fish, both salt water and fresh, in the different Provinces of Canada in 1893, exclusive of the catch made by Indians, which is not reported:

Value of the principal varieties of salt-water fish caught in Canadian waters in 1893.

Divisions.	Cod.	Salmon.	Lobster.	Herring.	Mackerel.	All other.	Total.
Nova Scotia	$2,459,016	$110,255	$1,314,683	$560,730	$582,309	$1,380,287	$6,407,280
New Brunswick	329,517	492,362	558,592	696,846	193,403	1,475,401	3,746,121
Quebec	1,108,161	136,635	167,679	132,461	115,862	558,107	2,218,905
Prince Edward Island	94,779	594	443,614	184,515	204,492	205,374	1,133,368
British Columbia	.....	3,150,799	.....	25,270	.....	1,267,894	4,443,963
Total	3,991,473	3,890,645	2,484,568	1,599,822	1,096,066	4,887,063	17,949,637

Value of the principal varieties of fresh-water fish caught in Canadian waters in 1893.

Divisions.	Whitefish.	Salmon trout.	Herring.	All other.	Total.
Ontario	$459,661	$577,618	$253,068	$404,584	$1,694,931
Manitoba and territories	826,654	.....	.....	215,439	1,042,093
Total	1,286,315	577,618	253,068	620,023	2,737,024

No such detailed statement as the foregoing is available for Newfoundland, but the cod fisheries alone of that country are estimated to yield an annual value of $6,000,000, and the seal, whale, and herring fisheries of the colony are also of more or less importance.

FORESTS.

The forests and woodlands of the Dominion not only form a large portion of the great natural wealth of the country, but contribute a considerable proportion of its exports, and afford materials for some of its most important industries. The total timbered area is estimated at 1,248,798 square miles, or 37.66 per cent of the entire surface, as compared with 703,125 square miles, or 23.29 per cent of the total area in the United States, and 778,437½ square miles, or 37.15 per cent of the total in European Russia. The forest products of the Dominion in the census year 1891 were valued at $80,071,415 in their unmanufactured state, the value of the manufactured products depending thereon being $120,392,039.

The following table shows the total value of the principal forest products exported in 1892, 1893, and 1894:

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Unmanufactured	$1,115,923	$1,517,554	$2,861,847
Manufactured	17,152,669	20,700,556	18,625,671
Timber, square	2,751,287	2,664,824	2,649,842
Wood for pulp	219,458	386,092	393,260
Total	21,239,337	25,269,026	24,530,620

THE CANADIAN WOOD-PULP INDUSTRY.

The following interesting information on the subject of the Canadian wood-pulp industry is compiled from a recent issue of the monthly bulletin of the French Chamber of Commerce at Montreal:

All the elements necessary for the success of the manufacture of pulp exist in Canada, which offers peculiar advantages to the industry. The immense forests of the Dominion contain a supply, practically inexhaustible, of wood well adapted for the manufacture of pulp. The proof that Canadian woods are excellent for the manufacture of pulp is to be found in the increased quantity that the Americans purchase each year in order to supply their works. The exportation of wood pulp (Canadian) to the United States commenced four years ago. In 1890 the export was valued at $57,197, in 1891 at $170,636, in 1892 at $183,312, and in 1893 at $371,981, and in 1894 at $369,010.

As regards the quantity and quality of its timber, the position of Canada is superior to that of the United States. It is also equal, if not superior to that of Scandinavia, which has up to the present monopolized the wood-pulp industry, which industry employs 69 factories in Sweden and Norway. If we may judge from the prices obtained in England, Canadian timber makes a better pulp than that coming from Scandinavian countries, since in 1893 Canadian pulp was sold in England at an average price of $24.80 per ton, as compared with $20.77, which was the price for that coming from Sweden and Norway.

As regards the water power it is practically unlimited in those regions where the wood pulp is in greatest abundance, notably in the eastern part of the Province of Quebec and several portions of the maritime provinces. The region of Lake Superior offers many resources under this head, and the newspapers announced some weeks ago that American capitalists were taking measures in order to utilize the chutes of the river Kaministiqua, with the object of establishing pulp works.

The cost of labor in several portions of the Province of Quebec is no higher than in Sweden and Norway, and owing to the facilities of transport which the large rivers of that country offer the cost of wood will be as low as, if not lower than in Scandinavia. Canada is, therefore, as regards the raw material, the motive power, and the workmanship, in an excellent position to succeed in the pulp industry.

In order, however, to make an industry in every way successful it is necessary not only that it should be worked under favorable conditions to produce readily, but also that it should have markets available for the disposal of its products.

The American market is practically closed against wood pulp by the tariff, but it has free access to the important markets of England, France, and Belgium. In 1893 Great Britain imported 215,920 tons of wood pulp or paste, and France 106,049 tons, which forms a total of 321,969 tons for these two countries alone. Belgium, Spain, Italy, and the other European countries imported wood pulp to the extent of 200,000 tons, the total imports into Europe exceeding 500,000 tons. This import trade shows a constant increase. Thus the imports into England were 121,534 tons in 1888, 156,609 tons in 1890, 190,946 tons in 1892, and 215,920 tons in 1893. This makes an increase

of 78 per cent from 1888 to 1893. For the eleven months ending the 30th November, 1894, the imports into England amounted in quantity to 255,466 tons, as compared with 190,931 tons in 1893 and 168,598 tons in 1892.

This increase might continue for a long time before incumbering the English market. Thus, in 1893, in addition to the 215,920 tons of wood pulp mentioned above, England imported, in order to complete the supply of its paper works, 20,750 tons of cloth and cotton rags, 185,450 tons of esparto, and 30,358 tons of pulp made from rags and other materials, or a total of 236,558 tons. However, this is not sufficient for the manufacture of the paper that is consumed in England, since the statistics show that, during this same year 1893, 146,644 tons of paper and cardboard were imported into the country. The production of the necessary pulp in order to make this paper and cardboard will give work to 18 factories requiring a motive power of from 2,500 to 3,000 horsepower each; and in order to produce the pulp capable of replacing the 236,558 tons of the raw materials, imported in order to complete the supply of the paper works of Great Britain, there will be wanted 30 factories of similar capacity. At the present time there are only two establishments within Canada which produce for export to England; one in the Province of Quebec, worked by the Americans, and one in Nova Scotia. There is a sufficiently large market in England for the production of 40 factories, and then there will always remain the markets of the other European countries, which can absorb annually more than 200,000 tons. These considerations, based on actual facts, may give some idea of the progress and extent of the field of operations opened to the Canadian pulp industry.

WEALTH.

The total wealth of Canada in 1888 was estimated by the eminent statistician, Mr. Michael G. Mulhall, at $4,900,000,000, composed as follows: Lands, $1,410,000,000; houses and furniture $955,000,000; railways and shipping, $785,000,000; cattle, etc., $400,000,000, and sundries $1,350,000,000. This is an average of $980 for each inhabitant, as compared with an average of $1,050 for each inhabitant in the United States.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The following items are taken from the customs tariff of Canada for the year 1894. The expression "gallon" means an imperial gallon; the expression "ton" means 2,000 pounds avoirdupois. The expression "proof" or "proof spirits," when applied to wines and spirits of any kind, means spirits of strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water in such proportions that the resultant mixture shall at a temperature of 60° F. have a specific gravity of 0.9198, as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature.

Eggs may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at less duty than is provided for by this act, upon proclamation of the governor in council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that eggs from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on eggs under such proclamation when imported into Canada. The same provision applies to fish and other products of the fisheries as respects the United States and Newfoundland. There are 296 articles free of duty—seeds, oil cake, broom corn, etc.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF CANADA ON AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

Ales, beers, wines, and liquors.

[The initials "n. e. s." signify not elsewhere specified. The initials "n. o. p." signify not otherwise provided.]

Ale, beer, and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles, 16 cents per gallon.

Ale, beer, and porter, when imported in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain 1 gallon), 24 cents per gallon.

Cider, not clarified or refined, 5 cents per gallon.

Cider, clarified or refined, 10 cents per gallon.

Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at a rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors, in proportion to the lesser degree of strength: *Provided however*, That no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent under proof, but all such iquors shall be computed as of the strength of 15 per cent under proof, as follows: Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, n. e. s., $2.12½ per gallon, and 30 per cent ad valorem.

Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder, and currant wines, containing 26 per cent or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), 25 cents per gallon; and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent of spirits, as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirits and, in addition thereto, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart but more than a pint, $3.30 per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each but more than one-half pint, $1.65 per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, 82 cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to $3.30 per dozen bottles, at the rate of $1.65 per gallon on the quantity in excess of 1 quart per bottle, the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent of spirits of the strength of proof, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.

Animals and other agricultural products.

Animals, living, n. e. s., 20 per cent ad valorem.

Live hogs, 1½ cents per pound.

Meats, n. e. s., 2 cents per pound, when in barrel, the barrel to be free.

Meats, fresh, n. e. s., 3 cents per pound.

Canned meats and canned poultry and game, extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mutton and lamb, fresh, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Poultry and game, n. o. p., 20 per cent ad valorem.

Lard, lard compound, and similar substances, cottolene and animal stearin of all kinds, n. e. s., 2 cents per pound.

Tallow and stearic acid, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Beeswax, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Candles, n. e. s., 25 per cent ad valorem.

Feathers, undressed, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Feathers, n. e. s., 30 per cent ad valorem.

Eggs, 5 cents per dozen; to be free when and so long as eggs exported from Canada are allowed free entry into the United States.

Butter, 4 cents per pound.

Cheese, 3 cents per pound.

Condensed milk, 3 cents per pound.

Apples, 40 cents per barrel, including the duty on the barrel.

Beans, 15 cents per bushel.

Buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel.

Pease, 10 cents per bushel.

Potatoes, 15 cents per bushel.

Rye, 10 cents per bushel.

Rye flour, 50 cents per barrel.

Hay, $2 per ton.

Vegetables, when fresh, or dry salted, n. e. s., 25 per cent ad valorem.

Barley, 15 cents per bushel.

Indian corn, 7½ cents per bushel.

Dutiable breadstuffs, grain, and flour, and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transitu, 20 per cent ad valorem upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 58, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76 of the customs act.

Buckwheat meal or flour, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Corn meal, 40 cents per barrel.

Oats, 10 cents per bushel.

Oatmeal, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Rice, uncleaned, unhulled, or paddy, three-tenths of 1 cent per pound, but not to be less than 30 per cent ad valorem.

Rice, cleaned, 1¼ cents per pound.

Rice and sago flour, and sago, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Rice, when imported by makers of rice starch for use in their factories for making starch, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

Wheat, 15 cents per bushel.

Wheat flour, 75 cents per barrel.

Biscuits of all kinds, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Macaroni and vermicelli, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Starch, including farina, cornstarch, or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, 1½ cents per pound; the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty.

Seeds, viz, garden, field, and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n. o. p., when in bulk or in large parcels, 10 per cent ad valorem; when put up in small papers or parcels, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Sweet potatoes and yams, 10 cents per bushel.

Tomatoes, fresh, 20 cents per bushel, and 10 per cent ad valorem.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, n. e. s., 1½ cents per pound; the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.

Pickles, sauces, and catsups, including soy, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Malt, 15 cents per bushel, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations.

Hops, 6 cents per pound.

Trees, viz, apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince of all kinds, 3 cents each.

Grapevines, and gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and rose bushes; also fruit plants, n. e. s., and shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, and currants, n. e. s., 2 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.

Cranberries, plums, and quinces, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Prunes, 1 cent per pound, including raisins and dried currants.

Apples, dried, desiccated, or evaporated; dates, figs, and other dried, desiccated, or evaporated fruits, n. e. s., 25 per cent ad valorem.

Grapes, 2 cents per pound.

Oranges, lemons, limes, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, 25 cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1¼ cubic feet, 13 cents per half box; in cases and all other packages, 10 cents per cubic foot holding capacity; in bulk, $1.50 per 1,000 oranges, lemons, or limes; in barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the 196-pound flour barrel, 55 cents per barrel.

Peaches, n. o. p., 1 cent per pound, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty.

Fruits in air-tight cans or other packages, 2 cents per pound, the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other packages.

Fruits preserved in brandy or preserved in other spirits, $1.90 per gallon.

Jellies, jams, and preserves, n. e. s., 3 cents per pound.

Honey in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof, 3 cents per pound.

Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, lard oil, neatsfoot oil, and sesame seed oil, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Olive oil, prepared for salad purposes, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Fish and products of the fisheries.

Mackerel, 1 cent per pound.

Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half cent per pound.

Salmon, pickled or salted, 1 cent per pound.

All other fish, pickled or salted, in barrels, 1 cent per pound.

Foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted, or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this act, 50 cents per hundred pounds.

Fish, smoked and boneless, 1 cent per pound.

Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3½ inches deep, 5 cents per whole box; in half boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 1⅝ deep, 2½ cents per half box; and in quarter boxes measuring not more than 4¾ inches long, 3½ inches wide, and 1¼ deep, 2 cents per quarter box.

When imported in any other form, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Fresh or dried fish, n. e. s., imported in barrels or half barrels, 1 cent per pound.

Salmon and all other fish, prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Oysters, shelled, in bulk, 10 cents per gallon.

Oysters, canned, in cans not over 1 pint, 3 cents per can, including the cans.

Oysters in cans over 1 pint and not over 1 quart, 5 cents per can, including the cans.

Oysters in cans exceeding 1 quart in capacity, an additional duty of 5 cents for each quart or fraction of a quart of capacity over a quart, including the cans.

Oysters in the shell, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Packages containing oysters or other fish, n. o. p., 25 per cent ad valorem.

Oil, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries not specially provided for, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Sugar, sirups, molasses, etc.

All sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and all refined sugars and molasses, n. o. p., of whatever kinds, grades, or standards, sixty-four hundredths of 1 cent per pound.

Glucose or grape sugar, glucose sirup and corn sirup, or any sirups containing any admixture thereof, 1 cent per pound.

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peel, and pop corn, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Sirups and molasses of all kinds, n. o. p., the product of the sugar cane or beet root, n. e. s., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

Molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane when imported in the original packages from the district where produced in the country where the cane was grown, and which has not been subjected to any process of treating or mixture after leaving the country from which originally shipped, the packages in which imported, when of wood, to be free; (*a*) testing by polariscope 40 degrees or over, 1½ cents per gallon; (*b*) when testing by polariscope less than 40 degrees and not less than 35 degrees, 1½ cents per gallon, and in addition thereto 1 cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than 40 degrees.

Tobacco and manufactures of.

Cigars and cigarettes, $2 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering.

Cut tobacco, 45 cents per pound and 12½ per cent ad valorem.

Manufactured tobacco, n. e. s., and snuff, 35 cents per pound and 12½ per cent ad valorem.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the inland revenue act, free.

Prohibited goods.

Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.

Reprints of Canadian copyright works and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

Oleomargarine, butterine, or other similar substitutes for butter.

Goods manufactured or produced wholly or in part by prison labor, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, jail, or penitentiary.

METHOD OF VALUATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The returns of values of imports and exports are those supplied in entries at the customs, where imports must be entered for duty at their fair market value as for home consumption in the country of purchase. Quantities are ascertained from invoices and by examination. Wines are gauged and spirits tested. The country of origin of imports is the country of purchase or whence shipment was made to Canada; the country of destination is that to which the shipment is made. Thus, Canadian wheat, purchased by New York dealers, shipped to and entered in bond at New York, and thence exported to Great Britain, would appear only as exported from Canada to the United States. The only Canadian port where transit trade is recorded is Montreal, such trade comprising chiefly goods received from the United States and

transshipped to other countries by the St. Lawrence route. Transit trade is not included in the general trade, which comprises all other imports from Newfoundland which are exempt from duties leviable on similar goods from other countries.

The accuracy of the statistical results may at times be affected by fraudulent misdescription or undervaluation by importers, and by the adoption of "sight entries," which, under the customs act, may be passed when importers declare on oath that, for want of full information, they can not make a perfect entry. In such circumstances the goods may be landed, examined, and (a sum deposited sufficient, in the collector's opinion, to pay the duty) delivered to the importer. A time is fixed within which a perfect entry should be made, but when this time has elapsed the deposit is held as payment of the duty, and the provisional valuation, which may be only approximate, is not corrected. Statistics of exports may be affected two ways: Large quantities of goods are shipped at remote points, where no official is stationed, and the prescribed entry outward is not unfrequently neglected; while, on the other hand, it may happen, by the mistake of officers or of carriers' agents, that exports already entered outward at the inland port of shipment are also recorded at the point of exit from Canada.

COMMERCE.

The tables appended relate to the trade of Canada with foreign countries, extending over a series of from three to ten years. The first table shows the value of the total imports, exports, and the total trade of Canada for the ten years ended June 30, 1894, as well as the value of the imports entered for consumption and the amount of customs duties collected thereon for the same period. It shows that the total exports of our northern neighbor increased from $89,000,000 in 1885 to $118,000,000 in 1894, or 33 per cent; the imports from $109,000,000 to $123,000,000, or 13 per cent, and the total trade from $198,000,000 to $241,000,000, or 21 per cent, during the same period. The largest proportional annual increase was in 1892, when the value of the total trade exceeded that of the preceding year by about 11 per cent.

The second table shows the aggregate trade of Canada with various countries on the basis of goods entered for consumption and exported, for the eight years ending June 30, 1894. An examination of this table shows that the increase in Canadian commerce beginning with the year 1890 is attributable mainly to the increased trade with Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Newfoundland, and the West India Islands. Dividing the eight years under consideration into two periods of four years each, ending June 30, 1890, and 1894, respectively, we find that the increase in the trade with Great Britain during the later four years as compared with the earlier four years amounted to about 21 per cent; that of the United States, 5 per cent; France, 9½ per cent; Germany, 53 per cent; Belgium, 36 per cent; Newfoundland, 63½ per cent; the

West Indies, 31 per cent; and China and Japan, 22½ per cent. During the years 1888 to 1891, inclusive, the trade of Canada with the United States exceeded that with any other country; since then the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has taken first rank, the United States occupying the second place. For the year ended June 30, 1894, the relative rank of the principal countries trading with Canada, in the order of the value of their total trade, was as follows:

1. United Kingdom	$107,300,000
2. United States	88,800,000
3. Germany	7,900,000
4. West Indies	7,100,000
5. Newfoundland	3,600,000
6. France	3,100,000
7. China and Japan	3,100,000
8. South America	2,300,000

The other tables show the quantities and values of agricultural and other products exported from Canada for the three years ended June 30, 1894, and the imports of similar nature giving the sources of supply.

Grand aggregate trade of Canada for the ten years ending June 30, 1894, on the basis of total exports and imports, as well as the imports entered for consumption and the duty collected thereon for the same period.

Years ending June 30—	Total exports.	Total imports.	Grand total, imports and exports.	Imports entered for consumption.	
				Value.	Duty collected.
1885	$89,238,361	$108,941,486	$198,179,847	$102,710,019	$19,133,559
1886	85,251,314	104,424,561	189,675,875	99,602,694	19,448,124
1887	89,515,811	112,892,236	202,408,047	105,639,428	22,469,706
1888	90,203,000	110,894,630	201,097,630	102,847,100	22,209,642
1889	89,189,167	115,224,931	204,414,098	109,673,447	23,784,523
1890	96,749,149	121,858,241	218,607,390	112,765,584	24,014,908
1891	98,417,296	119,967,638	218,384,934	113,345,124	23,481,069
1892	113,963,375	127,406,068	241,369,443	116,978,943	20,550,582
1893	118,564,352	129,074,268	247,638,620	121,705,030	21,161,711
1894	117,524,949	123,474,940	240,999,889	113,093,983	19,379,822

Aggregate trade of Canada, by countries, on the basis of goods entered for consumption and exported, for the eight years ended June 30, 1894.

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
United Kingdom	$89, 534, 079	$79, 383, 705	$80, 422, 515	$91, 743, 935
United States	82 767, 265	91, 053. 913	94, 059, 844	92. 814, 783
France	2, 415, 001	2, 642, 557	2, 562, 893	2, 894, 154
Germany	3, 672, 985	3, 563, 106	3, 836, 173	4, 286, 136
Spain	481, 289	427, 249	420, 794	392. 294
Portugal	204, 671	230, 397	238. 106	291, 811
Italy	245, 560	235, 816	186, 186	244, 545
Netherlands	309, 920	332, 169	414, 302	423, 309
Belgium	927, 580	505, 800	595, 496	763, 146
Newfoundland	2, 072, 946	1, 945, 426	1, 791, 496	1, 655, 400
West Indies	4, 017, 593	5. 870, 149	6. 138, 109	5, 808. 189
South America	2, 625, 066	2, 487, 240	2, 813, 587	2, 555. 849
China and Japan	2, 819, 584	2, 261, 155	2, 048, 712	2, 161, 816
Switzerland	219, 777	194, 938	166, 905	316, 923
Other countries	2, 841, 913	2, 016, 480	3, 167, 496	3, 162, 393
Total	195, 155, 239	193, 050, 100	198, 862, 814	209, 514, 733

Countries.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
United Kingdom	$91, 328, 384	$106, 254, 984	$107, 228, 906	$107, 256, 123
United States	94, 824, 352	92, 125, 599	102, 144, 986	88, 844. 040
France	2, 565, 877	2, 770, 173	3, 096, 164	3, 081, 950
Germany	4, 336, 232	6, 526, 228	4, 576, 224	7, 887, 594
Spain	555, 917	489, 652	387, 861	445, 567
Portugal	191, 148	155, 479	135, 482	126, 469
Italy	322. 808	490, 839	661. 403	511. 631
Netherlands	404, 532	846, 167	656, 427	625, 764
Belgium	728, 120	573, 244	1, 268. 551	1, 258, 692
Newfoundland	2, 218, 911	2, 503, 963	3, 247. 903	3, 633, 154
West Indies	6, 360, 926	7, 638, 846	7, 390. 377	7, 121, 172
South America	1, 782, 950	1, 905, 346	2, 099, 356	2, 264, 677
China and Japan	2, 202. 102	3, 300, 108	2, 766, 712	3, 065. 768
Switzerland	244, 319	193, 033	258, 464	276, 065
Other countries	3, 685, 842	5, 168, 657	4, 350, 566	4, 220, 266
Total	211, 762, 420	230, 942, 318	240, 269, 382	230, 618, 932

With regard to exports of agricultural products it is important to recognize that a good deal of these going abroad from Canadian seaports are the cereals and flour of the United States in transit through Canada. Out of about $27,000,000 worth of such products shipped last year $9,000,000 was American merchandise, viz, 10,381,000 bushels of maize, 4,908,000 bushels of wheat, 541,000 bushels of oats, and 141,000 bushels of rye. The value of Canadian breadstuffs exported amounted to $12,458,000. Only 50,000 barrels of American flour went to sea by the St. Lawrence route, as against 429,000 barrels of Canadian.

Fruit was not so large an article of export in 1894 as in the preceding two years. Of hay, 277,000 tons were exported, valued at $2,600,000, and clover and other grass seed to the value of $596,000. A considerable item of Canadian export is live stock, amounting to from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year. In 1894 it was $8,607,182 in value, of which $6,499,717 were cattle, $1,178,806 horses, $8,608 swine, and $849,651 sheep.

Of total meats, $4,013,980 worth were exported in 1894, as compared with $3,188,627 in 1893.

The greatest element under the head of "animals and their products" is cheese, 155,000,000 pounds of the Canadian product, valued at $15,488,000 being shipped last year, which is in excess of the export of 1893 by a million dollars. Butter is a small but increasing item of dairy export. The total export under the heading of "animals and their products" was $33,046,467, of which $31,881,973 was Canadian produce.

There was a marked increase in the exports of fish and fishery products for the year 1894, the value of which was $11,412,281, against $8,941,357 in 1893. There was but little variation in the quantity or value of codfish, ling, haddock, mackerel, halibut, or herring, the total of these being put at $4,518,000 in 1894, against $4,285,000 in 1893. In canned lobsters there was an increase both of quantity and value, and in salmon a very marked increase of all sorts, fresh, smoked, pickled, and canned. The export of canned salmon for 1894 was 24,042,111 pounds valued at $2,386,696, while in 1893 it was 8,219,518 pounds, of the value of $870,378. Fresh-fish exports can not be compared, the totals of lake trout for 1893 not being given. Fish oils show a decrease, but "marine furs or skins" a marked growth.

In respect to the products of the forest, the largest item among them—deals—shows $8,336,000 for 1894, which is about the same value as in 1893, with this variation, however, that less pine deals and more spruce deals were shipped last year than in 1893. Deal ends, staves, and scantling show a larger export, but in the important item of planks and boards the falling off in value is great, 1,136,000,000 feet realizing only $7,965,000 where 879,000,000 feet in 1893 realized $9,904,000, a difference in value of more than $4 per thousand feet. Elm, oak, spruce, and hemlock logs exhibited no increase; but owing to brisker relations with the United States, the 127,101,000 feet of pine logs exported in 1893 rose to 279,707,000 in 1894. Tan bark, lath wood, and firewood all fell off, but pulp wood for paper making showed an increase. In the minor forest products of hop, hoop, telegraph, and other poles or posts, and railway ties in regular demand in the United States, there was a general decrease. The total values of exports of forest products were $26,504,756 in 1894, and $27,632,791 in 1893.

Exports of agricultural and other products from Canada, including Canadian and foreign produce, during the years ending June 30, 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Products.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coal.....tons..	1,031,725	$3,409,107	1,006,126	$3,357,185	1,092,063	$3,545,251
Codfish, dry salted.....cwt..	750,324	3,365,296	739,319	3,123,739	773,909	3,407,499
Lobsters, canned...pounds..	10,242,476	1,658,467	12,901,960	1,816,725	13,825,336	2,102,925
Salmon, canned.....do....	12,368,207	1,254,586	8,219,518	870,378	24,042,111	2,386,696
Furs or skins, the produce of fish or marine animals.....	.....	1,115,968	.....	605,752	.....	1,060,192
Logs.....M feet..	149,882	1,115,923	198,631	1,517,554	340,560	2,861,847
Lumber of all kinds.....	.....	17,152,669	.....	20,700,556	.....	18,625,671
Timber, square.....	.....	2,751,287	.....	2,664,824	.....	2,649,842
Wood, for pulp.....	.....	219,458	.....	386,092	.....	393,260
Horses.....number..	11,306	1,484,431	13,387	1,588,007	9,414	1,178,806
Cattle.....do....	107,180	7,749,399	107,225	7,745,103	86,063	6,499,717
Swine.....do....	291	1,814	14,800	146,090	1,011	8,608
Sheep.....do....	331,278	1,429,067	362,455	1,288,540	234,100	849,651
Poultry and other live animals.....	.....	62,257	.....	78,627	.....	70,400
Bones.....cwt..	148,735	84,455	128,780	68,726	113,789	53,999
Butter.....pounds..	7,141,832	1,273,094	7,057,194	1,300,199	5,653,942	1,114,712
Cheese.....do....	128,410,730	12,554,286	142,311,925	14,157,555	163,673,885	16,267,309
Eggs.....dozen..	7,931,206	1,089,823	6,805,432	868,007	5,141,588	714,056
Furs, undressed.....	.....	1,542,856	.....	1,481,168	.....	1,758,890
Hides and horns, skins other than fur.....	.....	482,439	.....	405,025	.....	315,803
Beef.....pounds..	442,373	19,302	742,766	35,104	3,002,404	173,707
Mutton.....do....	382,692	13,658	89,957	7,671	82,339	6,336
Pork.....do....	810,736	40,352	1,402,435	122,209	1,451,422	85,633
Bacon.....do....	12,534,857	1,173,084	17,288,311	1,830,368	26,826,840	2,754,479
Hams.....do....	646,348	61,568	1,216,036	140,150	1,683,716	184,072
Canned meats.....do....	6,398,942	631,584	10,141,774	1,006,398	7,830,708	730,744
Flax.....cwt..	38,457	112,360	34,864	124,082	27,730	268,203
Apples, dried.....pounds..	260,517	14,644	3,500,633	200,813	1,430,559	98,988
Apples, green.....barrels..	691,276	1,445,452	1,187,673	2,731,254	278,313	808,889
Grains and pulse:						
Barley.....bushels..	5,202,768	2,613,363	2,044,235	946,151	597,405	264,200
Beans.....do....	315,872	412,553	276,955	356,840	218,897	265,900
Buckwheat.....do....	.....	.....	594,604	277,681	511,216	277,033
Indian corn.....do....	2,050,656	1,340,755	2,839,209	1,527,498	10,382,630	4,955,397
Oats.....do....	6,440,048	2,249,932	7,278,194	2,555,322	3,359,525	1,236,570
Pease, whole.....do....	4,444,548	3,266,078	3,255,812	2,441,437	3,194,216	2,237,516
Pease, split.....do....	207,535	195,381	158,536	137,198	184,530	154,005
Rye.....do....	2,597,927	2,178,761	298,589	225,331	204,334	114,351
Wheat.....do....	13,650,020	12,056,832	13,008,029	10,152,016	14,180,252	9,556,788
Other grain.....do....	706,583	377,411	39,958	22,433	4,503	1,999
Total grain and pulse..	35,624,957	24,691,065	29,794,121	18,641,907	32,837,508	19,063,759
Flour of wheat.....barrels..	399,118	1,860,491	431,116	1,798,878	480,275	1,842,875
Indian meal.....do....	1,727	4,381	1,377	4,747	2,350	6,362
Oatmeal.....do....	103,174	415,315	156,512	626,477	92,262	319,783
Meal, all other.....do....	19,792	51,149	4,703	11,336	341	710
Potatoes.....bushels..	586,196	295,421	1,112,838	421,958	1,097,576	397,992
Hay.....tons..	84,926	800,533	151,881	1,452,872	276,858	2,601,704
Hops.....pounds..	30,762	5,345	319,996	48,369	258,634	43,138
Clover seed.....bushels..	.....	473,644	.....	235,084	80,190	577,547
Grass seed.....do....	.....				8,396	18,328
Tobacco, leaf.....pounds..	209,788	39,953	237,272	71,370	288,657	118,383
Agricultural implements....	.....	403,957	.....	462,503	.....	466,479
Leather, sole and upper.....	.....	1,012,184	.....	866,843	.....	1,574,847
Whisky.....gallons..	37,378	90,241	56,469	140,834	77,277	176,816
Oil cake.....cwt..	159,206	187,086	101,250	336,714	174,664	205,561
Wood pulp.....	.....	355,303	.....	455,893	.....	547,836

Summary of exports by classes of merchandise.

Classification.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Produce of the mine	$6,143,168	$5,625,526	$6,055,894
Produce of the fisheries	9,944,110	8,941,357	11,412,281
Produce of the forest	23,633,675	27,632,791	26,504,756
Animals and their produce	30,063,777	32,775,879	33,046,467
Agricultural products	30,817,406	27,093,195	26,757,346
Manufactures	7,740,855	8,487,271	8,336,312
Miscellaneous articles	463,053	392,327	307,602
Total	108,806,044	110,948,346	112,420,658
Coin and bullion	1,809,118	4,133,698	1,839,380
Estimated amount short at inland ports	3,348,213	3,482,308	3,264,911
Grand total	113,963,375	118,564,352	117,524,949

Imports of agricultural and other products entered for home consumption, by countries, for the three years ending June 30, 1894.

Articles.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses:						
From Great Britain....number..	35	$2,631	53	$896	61	$1,558
Australasia.....do....					10	800
Newfoundland.....do....			1	30		
Argentina.....do....	2	15				
Chile.....do....	3	15			2	78
Spain.....do....			1	10		
St. Pierre.....do....			1	34		
United States.....do....	2,037	81,464	1,706	77,255	1,427	62,321
Total	2,077	84,125	1,762	78,225	1,500	64,757
Cattle:						
From Great Britain....number..			1	40		
United States.....do....	2,195	43,834	1,628	20,397	362	5,982
Total	2,195	43,834	1,629	20,437	362	5,982
Sheep:						
From United States...number..	52,509	115,664	37,994	91,406	45,708	81,400
Swine:						
From British Africa....pounds..			70	3		
United States.....do....	21,529	1,091	5,478	522	2,455	164
Total	21,529	1,091	5,548	525	2,455	164
Animals to be slaughtered in bond for exportation:						
From United States	5,021	386				
All other animals:						
From Great Britain		1,632		1,919		1,578
British West Indies		8		103		20
Newfoundland				10		
Australasia						94
Belgium				26		
China		727		767		465
Dutch East Indies		41				
France		60		17		35
Germany		4		554		919
Japan						12
Mexico						15
United States		14,517		12,523		11,875
Total		16,989		15,919		15,013
Beef, salted, in barrels:						
From Great Britain.....pounds..	15,311	933	11,640	789	8,200	531
Australasia.....do....					4,844	230
Norway and Sweden.do....			500	25		
United States.....do....	2,235,987	94,070	2,304,448	90,761	1,932,472	84,465
Total	2,251,298	95,003	2,316,588	91,575	1,945,516	85,226

Imports of agricultural and other products entered for home consumption, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Extract or fluid beef, not medicated:						
From Great Britain	.....	$5,778	.....	$6,375	.....	$7,553
Australasia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Belgium	.....	498	.....	17	.....	.....
France	.....	227	.....	29	.....	.....
Germany	.....	231	.....	18	.....	.....
United States	.....	21,581	.....	31,928	.....	32,316
Total	.....	28,315	.....	38,367	.....	40,074
Mutton:						
From Great Britain.....pounds..	120	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australasia ..... do....	.....	.....	345	9	61,222	1,797
United States .....do....	11,560	845	1,787	140	26,055	1,370
Total	11,680	864	2,132	149	87,277	3,167
Pork, barreled, in brine, made from the sides of heavy hogs after the hams and shoulders are cut off, and containing not more than 16 pieces to the barrel of 200 pounds weight:						
From Great Britain.....pounds..	15,701	1,129	3,600	318	.....	.....
Newfoundland .....do....	.....	.....	2,200	165	.....	.....
United States .....do....	9,498,565	484,073	3,856,746	271,977	4,611,874	343,655
Total	9,514,266	485,202	3,862,546	272,460	4,611,874	343,655
Dried or smoked meats, and meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled:						
From Great Britain.....pounds..	28,093	3,275	29,400	3,686	24,020	3,025
Australasia .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,351	11,729
Austria-Hungary .. do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	2
Hongkong .....do....	2,032	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
China .....do....	26,344	3,079	26,508	2,757	26,202	2,494
France .....do....	1,744	833	2,934	1,119	4,278	1,293
Germany.....do....	2	3	52	24	4	1
Italy .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	93
Norway and Sweden.do....	485	129	36	7	437	79
United States .....do....	1,155,005	116,652	1,208,380	116,621	1,171,711	117,327
Total	1,213,705	124,189	1,267,310	124,214	1,349,341	136,043
Eggs:						
From Great Britain.....dozen..	196	37	111	40	2	5
Newfoundland .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	9
Hongkong .....do....	1,321	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
China .....do....	22,286	1,873	14,347	1,032	14,999	898
Japan .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,627	672
United States .....do....	156,252	26,208	58,519	12,122	123,132	20,274
Total	180,055	28,231	72,977	13,194	144,820	21,858
Butter:						
From Great Britain ....pounds..	1,887	460	1,123	280	1,181	291
Australasia .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,898	10,421
United States .....do....	244,869	50,013	223,061	46,331	642,632	120,977
Other countries .....do....	.....	.....	200	26	.....	.....
Total	246,756	50,473	224,384	46,331	702,711	131,689
Cheese:						
From Great Britain ....pounds..	17,037	3,591	18,850	3,942	9,655	2,278
British East Indies .do....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australasia .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	21
China .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	37
France .....do....	10,006	1,714	6,640	1,076	7,067	1,217
Germany .....do....	10	2	.....	.....	429	76
Netherlands.....do....	1,020	659	97	18	3,941	811
Italy .....do....	1,921	327	1,010	157	5,379	744
Norway .....do....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Switzerland .....do....	.....	.....	69	9	266	56
United States .....do....	94,402	16,851	89,437	15,761	129,357	19,848
Total	124,398	23,145	116,106	20,964	156,808	25,088

Imports of agricultural and other products entered for home consumption, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	1892.		1892.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Lard, tried or rendered:						
From Great Britain ....pounds..	2,023	$188	960	$86	56	$8
Australasia .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,207	549
China .....do....	.....	.....	152	16	1,462	90
United States .....do....	690,766	50,554	145,773	12,518	148,701	14,115
Total	692,789	50,742	146,885	12,620	156,426	14,762
Lard, untried or unrendered:						
From United States ....pounds..	480	37	745	52	4,455	279
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides:						
From Great Britain ....pounds..	8,260	1,039	5,085	851	2,382	462
Australasia .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,144	8,080
China .....do....	39	5	120	14	787	69
United States .....do....	1,008,068	93,802	664,950	75,143	392,345	44,252
Total	1,016,367	94,846	670,155	76,008	457,658	52,863
Poultry and game of all kinds:						
From Great Britain.....	.....	1,404	.....	1,208	.....	582
Australasia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277
Newfoundland	.....	7	.....	4	.....	42
China.....	.....	1,305	.....	744	.....	784
France	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
United States.....	.....	10,691	.....	10,341	.....	8,369
Total	.....	13,492	.....	12,297	.....	10,100
Other meats, fresh or salted, not elsewhere specified:						
From Great Britain ....pounds..	1,358	306	1,661	275	2,221	494
Australasia .....do....	.....	.....	37	3	16,689	477
Hongkong .....do....	320	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
China .....do....	196	38	1,940	263	3,257	296
Italy .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	9
France .....do....	715	331	76	43	.....	.....
United States .....do....	353,759	33,685	423,276	38,215	712,403	56,272
Total	356,348	34,388	426,990	38,799	734,611	57,548
Tallow:						
From Great Britain ....pounds..	28,937	1,795	26,591	1,775	24,419	1,697
France.....do....	.....	.....	500	21	.....	.....
United States .....do....	895,079	44,857	585,658	32,182	938,814	50,320
Total	924,016	46,652	612,749	33,978	963,233	52,017
Horses for breeding purposes:						
From Great Britain....number..	178	89,481	58	34,519	62	35,401
France .....do....	5	6,930	3	900	.....	.....
Germany.....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,800
United States .....do....	363	220,997	348	216,302	292	163,708
Total	546	317,408	409	251,721	357	200,909
Tobacco, raw:						
From Great Britain ....pounds..	.....	.....	906	546	.....	.....
Australasia .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	99
British East Indies..do....	.....	.....	30	49	604	50
Dutch East Indies...do....	.....	.....	7,739	2,558	.....	.....
China .....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,582	743
Germany.....do....	656	173	18,635	3,522	39,749	7,572
Belgium .....do....	521	417	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands .....do....	17,071	6,567	203,451	74,509	54,646	38,866
Mexico.....do....	.....	.....	1,009	150	510	194
Spain .....do....	9,331	3,248	6,509	464	.....	.....
Spanish West Indies.do....	45,029	17,321	81,392	19,496	119,422	41,361
Spanish possessions.do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	63
United States .....do....	13,908,196	1,689,147	12,753,020	1,616,201	14,035,549	1,665,044
Total	13,980,804	1,716,873	13,072,691	1,717,495	14,253,749	1,753,992

Imports of agricultural and other products entered for home consumption, etc.—Cont'd.

ALE, BEER, AND PORTER.

Countries of supply.		1892.	1893.	1894.
Imported in bottles:				
Great Britain	Imperial gallons	152,372	146,612	130,675
Belgium	do	33	.....	.....
France	do	550	22	160
Germany	do	3,935	2,146	1,158
Norway	do	44	115	.....
United States	do	82,496	53.465	60,759
Total		239,430	202,360	192.752
Total value		$172,583	$146,707	$138,479
Imported in casks:				
Great Britain	Imperial gallons	58,375	52,588	46,937
Norway and Sweden	do	.....	8	.....
Germany	do	.....	48	302
United States	do	157,370	74,649	70,268
Total		215,745	127,293	117,507
Total value		$56,819	$23,440	$23,705
Total quantity imported	Imperial gallons	455,175	329,653	310,259
Value of the same		$229,402	$175,147	$162,184

Summary of imports by classes of merchandise.

Classification.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Total value of goods imported.	Value of goods entered for consumption.	Total value of goods imported.	Value of goods entered for consumption.	Total value of goods imported.	Value of goods entered for consumption.
Free of duty:						
Produce of the mine	$6,228,173	$6,228,173	$6,936.119	$6,935,948	$7,077,722	$7,078,302
Produce of the fisheries	701,497	743,682	671.767	671.767	842,034	842,034
Produce of the forest	1,094,635	1,094,635	1,114,365	1,114,365	1,626,535	1,632,334
Animals and their produce	5,251,342	5,225,460	5,449,730	5,422,812	4.561.784	4,559,610
Agricultural products	10,496.979	11,988,873	10,476,367	10,537.128	11,612,842	11,665,700
Manufactures	13,156,570	13,158,974	13,477,230	13,477,481	12,254,123	12,260,109
Miscellaneous articles	9,283,028	9,378,409	13,570,599	13,671,958	12,158,394	12,276,712
Total free of duty	46,215,224	47,818,206	51,696,177	51,831,459	50,133,434	50,314.801
Total dutiable merchandise	81,190,844	69.160,737	77,378,091	69,873,571	73,341,506	62,779,182
Grand total	127,406,068	116,978,943	129,074,268	121.705,030	123,474,940	113,093,983
Duty collected	$20,550,582		$21,161,711		$19,379,822	

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Money.—The dollar of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4 shillings, or 97.2 cents (United States).

The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows: The sovereign, $4.86⅔; the crown piece, $1.20; the half-crown piece, 60 cents; the sixpence, 12 cents.

The coins in circulation in Canada are all struck in England. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but the English sovereign and the United States gold eagle of $10, with its multiple and halves are legal. Notes are issued exclusively by the Government for $4, $2, and $1, 50

and 25 cents; no bank being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than $5.

Weights and measures.—The legal units of weights and measures are the imperial yard, imperial pound avoirdupois, imperial bushel, and imperial gallon. By act 42 Vict., cap. 16, the British hundredweight of 112 pounds and the ton of 2,240 pounds were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds, and the ton 2,000 pounds, avoirdupois. But this does not seem to be followed in the statistical publications of the United Kingdom, as the hundredweight is always set down at 112 pounds avoirdupois.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

TORONTO.

(*Report of Mr. John W. Coppinger, consul at Toronto, Ontario.*)

[Toronto, the flourishing capital of Ontario and the second city of the Dominion, is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario. It is a city of considerable industrial and commercial importance, having extensive iron foundries, rolling mills, railroad and street car building shops, pork-packing establishments, carriage factories, distilleries, and other important industries. Its total imports in 1890 amounted to $20,519,797, and its exports to $2,945,390. Its lake commerce is chiefly in grain, fruit, coal, cattle, and lumber. Population in 1881, 96,196; in 1891, 181,220; including for both years the suburbs annexed since 1881.]

Most of the articles mentioned in the circular are largely consumed, but as to only a few of them are consumers absolutely dependent on importations. Profits are cut very close here now, competition being very keen, and buyers naturally look to the market where goods can be bought at the lowest possible figure, quality, of course, being taken into consideration.

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, ETC.

As regards dried fruits, nuts, and native wines there is no reason why the United States should not secure a large proportion of the trade done in those products. California wine is increasing in popular favor here, and, if the standard is maintained, will eventually be used in large quantities. Raisins should be carefully packed, care being taken not to put good layers on top and a poorer quality underneath, as has sometimes been done, I am informed, by European shippers. In 1889 the value of raisins imported from the United States was only $2,045, while in 1893 it amounted to $10,339, other dried fruits and nuts also showing a large increase. By far the largest proportion of the oranges consumed in this market is imported from the United States, and there is no complaint as to the packing.

The United States naturally has a monopoly of the Indian corn market here, but the amount imported fluctuates considerably from

year to year, being largely dependent upon the condition of the cereals grown here. There is also almost a monopoly in flower seeds, which seem to give every satisfaction.

I am pleased to be able to state that I never hear any complaints as to the methods of American exporters, and I have frequent conversations with the merchants who do business with this office.

IMPURITY IN CLOVER SEED.

The Monetary Times, of this city, a weekly journal devoted to business matters, recently published an article on impurities in clover seed shipped to England, which article I append, believing that too much publicity can not be given to it:

An article drawing attention to the impurity of the clover seed exported by Canada and the United States has received pretty wide circulation in the press this week. The question is not a new one, and, unfortunately, the statement made that the American seeds received by English importing houses are very impure is but too true. In September last the Ontario department of agriculture issued a bulletin entitled "Impurities in clover seed." A tabulated statement was therein given showing the number of weed seeds and other impurities in a half ounce of both alsike and red clover seeds. Although the compiler is apparently very inaccurate in some of his figures, his work is valuable as drawing attention to the matter, and this bulletin is the inspiration of the article in question. Nine reports are received from wholesale seedsmen in Toronto, Hamilton, London, and St. Marys, and the most unfavorable test in this list gives ten weed seeds in the half ounce of alsike examined by each, and six weed seeds in the half ounce of red clover tested. Some of the tests, however, as made by other than wholesale seedsmen, gave exceedingly bad results. These latter reports, for the most part, are made from small towns and villages and show imperfect methods of cleaning. The moral, of course, naturally follows that, in the interest of Canadian agriculture and of the seed export trade, farmers should dispose of their seeds to reputable merchants only. An export trade is in a peculiar position. Every man engaging in it is placed upon his honor to deal fairly and squarely. The knavery, incompetence, or carelessness of two or three persons may jeopardize the very existence of the whole industry.

Some weeds are more obnoxious than others. To distribute wild mustard, wild flax, and Canada thistles through seed for further culture is almost a crime, and the Government should take steps to prevent farmers whose land is overrun with these weeds from offering seed in the market. But that a certain amount of sorrel, smart weed, and grass seed will be found in all marketable seeds passes without saying; and only by the use of the most effective machinery can purity be obtained. But a thorough process of cleaning is expensive. Canadian exporters are constantly receiving letters from abroad asking for "low-priced seeds, irrespective of quality." Canadian farmers, too, are making similar demands. While dealers feel that it is not in the interest of trade and of agriculture to fill these orders, they are forced by competition to meet the wishes of consumers. If farmers are willing to pay for pure seed they can always obtain it; but they apparently prefer something "cheap," and certainly they appear to be getting what they ask for.

HAMILTON.

(*Report of Mr. Charles F. Macdonald, consul at Hamilton, Ontario.*)

[The handsome and prosperous city of Hamilton, the fourth city in population in the Dominion of Canada, is situated at the extreme western end of Lake Ontario, 40 miles by rail southwest of Toronto, and 56 miles west-northwest of Niagara Falls. Hamilton has extensive manufacturing industries, including woolen and cotton goods, sewing machines, glassware, boots and shoes, etc. Population in 1881, 35,960; in 1891, 48,980.]

There is a considerable consumption in this consular district of all the products named, with the exception of glucose, oleomargarine, cotton-seed oil, and cottolene.

Consumers are dependent upon importations only for raw cotton, manufactured tobacco, wines, and brandies.

The United States furnishes the tobacco and raw cotton and Europe the wines and brandies.

Raw cotton and leaf tobacco are purchased by manufacturers in Hamilton and vicinity, and are manufactured, the former into cotton goods of all kinds, for domestic purposes, and the latter into cigars, and also smoking and chewing tobacco.

Owing to the lower freight charges due to the comparative nearness of the localities in the United States whence such products come to this section of country, the prices paid here for American products are relatively lower than for similar products from other countries.

Such goods as must of necessity be purchased in the United States are generally the best that can be bought there, and the reason for the comparative smallness of the purchases of some American goods mentioned in the subjoined tabular statement is that such goods are all produced in this country.

I have no recommendations to make whereby any increase could probably be made in the purchasing in my consular district of American agricultural products, for the reason, as already stated, that similar agricultural products are so largely grown here. The people are, in fact, exporters of nearly every article named in your circular.

I beg to add that the moneys and measurements of Canada are similar to those of the United States.

I deem it proper in this connection to transmit herewith a statement showing the value of and the duty collected on articles entered for consumption from the United States at the port of Hamilton, Ontario, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Statement showing the value and the duty collected on the undermentioned articles entered for consumption from the United States at the port of Hamilton, Ontario, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Horses	number	6	$285	$57.00
Horses, free	do	23	20,782	.....
Corn	bushels	50,908	18,956	3,818.03
Corn, free (for ensilage)	do	12,182	5,419	.....
Oats	do	27	17	2.70
Barley	do	118	222	17.65
Flour	barrels	2	10	1.50
Corn meal	do	880	2,384	372.00
Oatmeal	pounds	1,120	25	5.50
Fruits, green		.....	28,650	3,908.54
Fruits, green, free		.....	41,910	.....
Fruits, dried		.....	10,661	3,095.76
Fruits, canned	pounds	220	18	4.40
Nuts		.....	6,496	4,092.35
Ale and beer	gallons	354	269	84.96
Cider	do	24	13	2.37
Glucose	pounds	22,071	380	327.91
Starch	do	20,738	1,757	407.78
Cheese	do	1,685	360	50.55
Meat, fresh or salted	do	5,770	692	169.07
Meat, dried and smoked	do	31,996	3,355	1,028.06
Hams and bacon	do	85	5	2.55
Lard	do	50	6	1.50
Raw cotton, free	do	545,902	41,430	.....
Tobacco, manufactured	do	1,869	711	751.11
Tobacco, unmanufactured, free	do	1,644.068	215,695	.....
Wines	gallons	183	488	231.57
Brandy	do	2	8	17.00

KINGSTON.

(*Report of Mr. Marshall H. Twitchell, consul at Kingston, Ontario.*)

[The city of Kingston is situated on the north shore and at the extreme eastern end of Lake Ontario. It possesses a large sheltered harbor and excellent railroad facilities. Its manufacturing industries include locomotive and other engines, machinery, farm implements, boots and shoes, wooden ware, etc., and its ship and boat building yards are among the most important on the Great Lakes. Population in 1881, 14,091; in 1891, 19,264.]

Animals.—Cattle, horses, and sheep are raised in this district and are in general use for work and food supply.

Mules are not used, and their introduction would be impracticable on account of the low price of horses. A good farm horse of medium size, age, and quality sells at $50.

Beef sells at $4, mutton at $5.50, and pork at $5 per hundred pounds.

Cereals.—Wheat, corn, oats, barley, glucose, and starch are in common use. Corn, glucose, and starch are imported from the United States; the other cereals are products of Canada. Wheat is worth 65 cents, corn 56 cents, oats 31 cents, and barley 40 cents per bushel.

Cheese and butter are products of Canada.

Canned meats, ham, bacon, and lard are produced in Canada, but not to a sufficient extent for the home demand. Importations from the United States supply the deficiency.

The retail price of ham and bacon is 13 cents and of lard 12½ cents per pound.

The importation of oleomargarine is prohibited.

Cotton factories and knitting mills are supplied with raw cotton from the United States.

Compounds and preparations from cotton-seed oil are in general use for cooking purposes; the oil is imported and the compounds are prepared in Canada.

Cotton-seed meal and oil cake from flaxseed are in direct competition for feeding purposes. Oil cake is generally preferred and the price is the same, $22 per ton. Cotton-seed meal must be furnished cheaper than oil cake to take its place.

Manufactured tobacco is imported from the United States. Unmanufactured tobacco for local cigar factories is imported from Sumatra, Havana, and the United States.

Fruits, with the exception of apples and some grapes and small fruits, are imported from the United States. Canned and dried fruits are from the United States.

Nuts are from France, Spain, Great Britain, and the United States.

Wines are from Portugal and the United States. Brandies are from France. Beer is manufactured in Canada.

Clover, grass, and flax seed are imported generally from the United States, but they are produced quite largely in Canada.

Prices are controlled by the Chicago market.

PORT HOPE.

(*Report of Mr. Julian E. Gittings, commercial agent at Port Hope, Ontario.*)

[Port Hope is a port of entry on the north shore of Lake Ontario, 63 miles by rail east of Toronto. Population in 1881, 5,581; in 1891, 5,042.]

This district is almost entirely an exporting one, only a few of the articles mentioned in the Department of Agriculture's circular being imported and those only in small quantities.

Animals.—There has been no importation of live stock, except for breeding purposes, into this district for years. On the contrary, a considerable number of horses and sheep are shipped to the United States each year, and cattle and sheep are shipped to England in large quantities.

Cereals.—Wheat and corn are grown in sufficient quantities to supply the demand and leave a surplus for export. Flour and meal are manufactured here to an extent sufficient for local consumption. Oats and barley are exported in large quantities to the United States. Small quantities of starch are imported.

Dairy produce.—The manufacture of cheese is a native industry, and farm butter is made in quantities that fully supply the demand.

Meats.—Fresh meats, ham, bacon, and lard are produced in this district. Canned meats are imported to a very small extent, the amount in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, being valued at only $66.

Cotton.—No importation.

Tobacco.—No unmanufactured tobacco imported. A considerable quantity of manufactured tobacco is sold here under the same name as in the United States, but it is greatly inferior to the corresponding brands of the American product.

Fruits.—A small quantity of fresh fruit is imported in the early season, but later on this district is an exporter, large consignments of apples being shipped out each year.

Liquors.—The liquors used in this district are nearly all manufactured in the immediate vicinity, Port Hope having a brewery which manufactures on the average 210,000 gallons of ale yearly, and Bellville a large distillery. The importations are all from England and include high-class brandies, etc.

Seeds.—About one car load is imported from the United States yearly.

GUELPH.

(*Report of Mr. Charles N. Daly, consul at Guelph, Ontario.*)

[Guelph is a county seat and inland port of entry, 49 miles west of Toronto by rail. It contains flouring mills, woolen mills, and sewing-machine factories, and is the seat of an important agricultural college. Population in 1881, 9,890; in 1891, 10,539.]

Animals.—Horses, cattle, sheep, and mules are never imported, and I can not suggest any way in which they could find a market in this district, as the price for cattle and sheep is very low. As for horses, there is no room whatever for American horses, the price here for general purpose horses being only from $35 to $60 for the very best.

Cereals.—Wheat, corn, oats, barley, flour, oatmeal, and corn meal are consumed to a very large extent, but never imported, as the local production is more than the consumption. The prices per bushel are: Fall wheat, 58 cents; spring, 54 to 55 cents; oats, 29 to 31 cents; barley, 34 to 48 cents; flour, "roller," $1.50 to $1.75 per hundredweight; oatmeal, $1.75 per 90-pound sack, and corn meal $1.75 per hundredweight.

Glucose and starch are never imported, but are extensively consumed and sell at 2 cents and 5 cents per pound, respectively.

Dairy products.—Large quantities of butter and cheese are consumed, but only the home product used, butter selling at present at from 15 to 17 cents per pound for the very best and cheese at from 11 to 12 cents per pound.

Animal products.—Fresh meats are very extensively consumed. I am sure that American dressed meats could not compete, as large quantities are exported from this district. Fresh beef by the carcass sells at from 5½ to 6 cents per pound.

Canned meats, such as pressed beef and extract of beef, are imported from the United States only, and sell at the same price as the Cana-

dian, viz, $1.30 per dozen 1-pound cans. The American canned meats are not superior to the canned meats put up here, as the Canadian stock is equal to the American in every respect.

Oleomargarine is prohibited from being imported from any country whatever.

Hams, bacon, and lard are never imported into this district.

Cotton.—Raw cotton is consumed to some extent, and is wholly the production of the United States. During the year ending December 31, 1894, there were entered at this port 126,214 pounds, valued at $11,840.

Cotton seed is largely imported, and comes only from the United States. It sells at from $20 to $25 per 2,000 pounds. I may say that this district is wholly dependent for this article upon importations from the United States.

Oil cake is consumed to a large extent, but it is mostly of Canadian manufacture, and sells at from $20 to $25 per 2,000 pounds.

There is a considerable consumption of cottolene, but it is exclusively of Canadian manufacture, and sells at 9 cents per pound.

Tobacco.—Unmanufactured tobacco is not used to any great extent in this district, and is all imported from the United States. Manufactured tobacco is extensively consumed. The higher class of cigars are manufactured in Canada, of Cuban leaf, but all the cigarettes and the cheaper cigars, plug cut, pipe, and chewing tobaccos are manufactured in Canada from United States raw tobacco. The importation of foreign cigarettes and cigars is very limited and is wholly from or through the United States.

Fresh fruits.—All the very early fruit is imported from the United States. The bulk of the later fresh fruit is produced in the Niagara district of Ontario and shipped in large quantities. Melons, oranges, and lemons are imported from the United States and are extensively consumed. Canned fruit is not imported, only home fruit being consumed.

Nuts.—Peanuts, chestnuts, and walnuts are imported from the United States. Other foreign nuts are imported through that country.

Liquors.—Only very small quantities of California wine and of St. Louis and Milwaukee beer are imported from the United States. The Milwaukee and St. Louis are of a higher class than the local beer, and being more expensive they are not consumed extensively. Ale and porter are now being shipped from this city to the United States, but not in very large quantities. Wines and brandies are extensively imported from Europe and are of a better quality than those imported from the United States and sold at the same price. The former are therefore more extensively consumed.

Seeds.—Clover seed is imported only from the United States, and is sold at the same price as the Canadian, viz, $6 to $7 per bushel.

Corn is imported from the United States for seed purposes only, and is of a better quality than the Canadian. It sells at from 75 cents to

$2.50 per bushel, while the Canadian sells at from 75 cents to $1.50 per bushel.

Flaxseed is not imported, only the Canadian product being consumed.

PALMERSTON.

(Report of Mr. Loton S. Hunt, commercial agent at Palmerston, Ontario.)

[Palmerston is an inland town, 83 miles west-northwest of Toronto. Population in 1881, 1,828; in 1891, 2,006.]

ANIMALS.

There are no importations of animals into this consular district other than for breeding purposes, the production of all those enumerated in the circular of December 24, 1894, being heavily in excess of the consumption. The surplus production, with the exception of lambs and, to a limited extent, horses, finds its way to the English market. Lambs are sent to England only when American prices are unsatisfactory, owing to the serious loss of weight during transit and the delay in transportation. Mules are neither imported nor produced to any appreciable extent. Export spring cattle for May delivery in England average about $60 per head. Butchers' cattle for home use are worth from $20 to $30 per head.

Horses, heavy draft, average the year through about $70, and first-class carriage horses from $100 to $125. The only objection advanced as to American horses is that they are not so hardy and for that reason can not stand the same amount or kind of work as the Canadian.

The season's average price of lambs is about $2.50 per head, and of sheep $4.

CEREALS.

The consumption of the cereals mentioned is about the average for an agricultural section. The supply is obtained from local sources and is largely in excess of the demand. That the home product can be sold much cheaper than if imported from other countries is therefore evident.

Corn, though not raised here, is easily obtained from the southern counties of the Province, and is generally sufficient for any local demand for fodder and ensilage purposes.

Oats have been a successful crop, and exports to England are usual. Some exports to the United States are made, but they are not frequent.

Wheat.—There was more than an average consumption of wheat during the past year, and the product was imported to a considerable extent; not from the United States, however, but from the Canadian northwest. Usually the local production is quite equal to the demand.

Barley.—The surplus, as in the case of oats, is all exported to the United States and England, principally to the former.

Flour.—American flour is not used at all here, the people depending upon the Canadian northwest and the local production for their supply. "A1" family flour, composed of about 10 parts of Manitoba wheat (No. 1 hard) and 90 parts of Ontario wheat, is almost universally used by families, while bakers use one-half Manitoba and one-half local wheat, the proportion of the former being larger than for family use in order to add strength and firmness to the mass. It may be safely said that during the past five years practically no American wheat or flour has been brought into this district. Occasional small importations of the cereal are reported, but only for seeding purposes, and the same may be said of the importation of both wheat and flour from countries other than the United States. Millers in this vicinity claim that in handling American wheat and flour, even when imported "to grind in bond," they can not compete with American millers in foreign markets, because of the difference in freight rates to the seaboard, while as regards local wheat they are more nearly on an equal footing (though still not quite) since more favorable rates are obtained over American than over Canadian railways. The greatest obstacle in the way of the extension of the American flour trade in this country is the fact that the product can not be placed in these markets on as favorable terms as Canadian owing to the tariff (75 cents per barrel) and the cost of transportation, and this condition must practically prevail so long as the present duty is maintained by the Dominion Government.

Meal, oat and corn.—The local production of both oat and corn meal is fully sufficient to meet the usual demand.

Glucose.—Is not used in this district and the starch consumed is made in this country.

The Canadian customs office at Listowel, in this district, shows no transactions with the United States in cereals of any kind, excepting, as before stated, an occasional small importation, strictly for seeding purposes. Jobbers' prices to dealers are as follows: Fall wheat, 57 to 60 cents; spring wheat, 56 to 58 cents; corn, 51 cents; oats, 27 to 30 cents; barley, 40 to 45 cents; flour, 90 cents to $1.60 per hundredweight; oatmeal, $2.40 per hundredweight; starch, 4¾ to 7 cents per pound.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese.—The Listowel cheese market being one of the largest on the American continent, there is no possibility whatever of disposing of the United States product here. The local surplus, which is very large, is almost entirely placed on the English market.

Butter.—The production of butter is also very great and largely in excess of the consumption. It is disposed of in the large consuming sections of Canada and to some extent in England; little, if any, finding its way into the United States.

Dealers pay for cheese 10½ cents per pound, and for butter 13 cents per pound.

MEATS.

There is absolutely no movement of fresh meats, hams, bacon, lard, or oleomargarine in this direction from the United States. No sale of the last-mentioned article is permitted under the law.

Canned meats.—The consumption, until within the past two years, was almost entirely of American manufacture, but since that time, presumably on account of the increased activity of Canadian packers, the products of the latter have been displacing the American. Dealers generally admit the superiority of the American article, as do many consumers, and the fact that the price of the Canadian is a shade under that of the American seems to be the only way to account for the decreasing consumption of the latter. A good canvass of the district by competent men, authorized to make a slight reduction in prices, should result favorably to the American canners.

Dealers pay $2.50 per case of 2-pound tins for American (duty paid), and $2.40 per case for Canadian, the latter being listed at $2.50.

The following are among the list prices:

Corned beef:		
2-pound cans	per dozen	$2.50
1-pound cans	do	1.50
14-pound cans	do	17.00
Chipped beef, 1-pound cans	do	2.50

The consumption of canned meats is steadily increasing in this section. Other prices include: Bacon, 9½ to 10 cents; lard, 8½ to 9 cents, and hams, 10 to 10½ cents per pound.

COTTON.

There is no raw cotton to speak of used in this district. Cotton warps are used in all small mills, but are of Canadian manufacture, and are purchased of large mill owners outside the district. Probably not more than 100,000 yards are consumed in the entire district. Cotton warp costs on an average from 3¼ to 4 cents, depending on number of yarn and ends in warp. Mills here are all small one-set mills, and make for local trade only. The warp is made of American and Peruvian cotton. The products are all disposed of locally.

Cotton seed and cotton-seed oil are not consumed to any extent. Oil cake is manufactured near this district (Baden, Ontario) in large quantities. The local demand is entirely supplied by these local manufacturers, who, in fact, produce much in excess of the local requirements, the surplus being placed on the English market.

Cottolene is being used instead of lard to a considerable extent and seems to be steadily increasing in popularity. It is not imported directly from the United States into this district, but through jobbers in the large commercial centers of the Province.

TOBACCO.

There being no duty on the raw material, tobacco is usually imported directly by the local manufacturers, who buy from jobbers in the large cities of the United States. They rarely deal with other countries than the United States for any kind or quality of stock. American leaf tobacco is supplied here from 12 to 25 cents per pound, according to grade and quality; Havana, for fillers, from 25 to 75 cents per pound; Sumatra, for wrappers, from 40 to 75 cents per pound. There is no complaint of American tobacco. It is freely admitted that it is as good as any tobacco of its grade in the world, and the packing of the United States product is considered up to the requirements of the trade in every way. Owing to free raw material and the Canadian tariff on manufactured tobacco there is little chance of introducing the American product in its manufactured state. There is a government tax on cigars of all grades of $6 per thousand.

FRUITS.

Generally speaking, there is no demand for canned fruits. Dried peaches and apricots are considered too expensive, so native dried fruits are used in their stead. Fruits are canned and dried by local manufacturers, and can be sold cheaper than if imported for that purpose.

Nuts are imported from foreign countries, but not directly. Canadian jobbers supply dealers entirely, so that nothing like a reliable estimate of the quantity of nuts imported from the United States for local consumption could be arrived at, nor could the country from which they were originally exported be ascertained. The same may to a large extent be said of fresh fruits, there being practically no record in the customs office here of direct importations. The following are the ordinary retail prices of the articles named:

Almonds, Valencia, shelled	$0.25	@	$0.27
Almonds, Jordan, shelled	.40	@	.45
Brazil nuts			.12
Currants (according to quality, etc.)	.04	@	.09
Filberts, Sicily	.09	@	.10
Figs	.0[illegible]	@	.17
Peanuts, green	.09	@	.09½
Prunes, Bosnia, cores	.04¾	@	.08½
Prunes, French	.03¾	@	.16
Raisins	.04½	@	.07½
Walnuts	.11	@	.16½
Canned fruits:			
Apples—			
3-pound cans	.90	@	1.00
Gallon cans	1.90	@	2.15
Blackberries, 2-pound cans	1.75	@	2.00
Blueberries, 2-pound cans	85	@	1.00
Canned fruits—Continued.			
Peaches—			
2-pound cans	$1.75	@	$2.00
3-pound cans	3.00	@	3.25
Pears, Bartlett—			
2-pound cans	1.65	@	1.75
3-pound cans	2.65	@	2.75
Pineapples, 2-pound cans	2.25	@	2.65
Plums—			
Blue, 2-pound cans	1.40	@	1.60
Gages, 2-pound cans	1.50	@	1.64
Raspberries, 2-pound cans	1.50	@	2.20
Strawberries, 2-pound cans	1.80	@	2.00

LIQUORS.

Of wines, only Canadian and French are used, the consumption of any and all kinds being inconsiderable. The light wines consumed are of Canadian manufacture entirely, the grapes being grown principally in the southern counties of Ontario. The prices to the trade are from 65 cents to $1.50 per imperial gallon, depending upon quantity taken and quality of wine. The relative merits of American and Canadian wines are not discussed, little interest being shown in either. American wines are scarcely known here at all. They are therefore not criticised, and for the same reason no recommendation as to the putting up of the same can be obtained. The brandies sold here are of French manufacture, or put up as such. There are no American brandies exposed for sale, and apparently none in demand. French brandy is bought here by consumers at from $4 to $6 per imperial gallon. The higher, finer grades are not used, the demand being principally for a medium or low-priced article, about $4.75 to $5 per gallon.

The beer and cider are entirely of local manufacture. There is no demand whatever for American beer, on account of the high tariff. The best bottled goods supplied to the trade by Canadian brewers, as well as the barreled goods, are usually of local production, the latter being about 20 cents per gallon to dealers.

SEEDS.

Red clover seed is usually obtained here in sufficient quantity, but this year farmers must depend to some extent upon American seed owing to the failure of the local clover crop last year. Alsike clover is quite plentiful, however. Much of the timothy seed comes through the Chicago market.

Flaxseed sown here for the manufacture of dressed flax and tow is imported entirely from Amsterdam, Holland. It is used in preference to the seed of any other country, because of the alleged superiority of the fiber. This Dutch seed costs 36 shillings per sack of 3½ bushels. In the neighborhood of 200,000 bushels of United States seed are imported into this section yearly for crushing purposes, and it is considered fully equal to the Dutch seed except when the best quality of fiber is required. Dressed flax and tow are shipped to the United States in large quantities. Oil cake is disposed of in Europe, Ontario, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia. Seeds are of about the same quality, neither being preferred over the other in the manufacture of oil cake. Prices, $1.25 to $1.50, according to quantity.

STRATFORD

(*Report of Mr. Luther M. Shaffer, consul at Stratford, Ontario.*)

[Stratford is a county seat and inland port of entry, 88 miles by rail west of Toronto. It has railroad workshops and manufactures machinery, agricultural implements, woolens, boots and shoes, etc. Population in 1881, 8,239; in 1891, 9,501.]

The following shows the extent to which consumers in this consular district depend upon importations, with the principal source of supply and the ruling prices:

Cereals.—The consumption of wheat and corn is small. No importations. The price for each is about 65 cents per bushel.

Canned meats.—There is a large consumption of canned meats, a portion of which is imported from the United States. The American products are greatly superior to the Canadian, but the price is the same for both—15 cents per pound.

Oil cake.—There is a very large consumption of oil cake. None imported. Price, $25 per ton.

Tobacco, unmanufactured.—Consumption large. All imported from the United States and the West Indies. Price ranges from 20 cents to $1 per pound.

Fresh fruits.—Large quantities consumed early in the season. The early fruits are imported from the United States and the West Indies.

Clover and flax seed.—Large consumption; only a small portion imported from the United States. The price of clover seed ranges from $6.50 to $7 per bushel, and that of flaxseed from $1.35 to $1.50 per ton.

PORT STANLEY AND ST. THOMAS.

(*Report of Mr. George J. Willis, consul at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Ontario.*)

[St. Thomas is best known to Americans as the principal point on the Michigan Central Railroad, between Suspension Bridge and Detroit, from which places it is about equidistant. It has car shops, giving employment to 500 men, and also foundries, tanneries, sawmills, and gristmills. Population in 1881, 8,367; in 1891, 10,370. Port Stanley is a port of entry on the north shore of Lake Erie, 9 miles south of St. Thomas. Its manufacturing industries are unimportant. Population in 1891, 616.]

All the information I can possibly obtain is this: During the six months ending December 31, 1894, there were $75,844 worth of animals entered here for consumption and $15,320 duty collected thereon. I am informed by the customs collector that it is safe to say that these were United States animals, as there are none shipped from Europe except for breeding purposes, which are admitted free. I can get no information as to cereals, meats, etc. About the same prices prevail here as in the States of New York and Michigan.

COLLINGWOOD.

(Report of Mr. Charles Macdonell, vice and deputy commercial agent at Collingwood, Ontario.)

[Collingwood is a town on the south shore of Georgian Bay, 95 miles north-northwest of Toronto. It has factories, shipyards, and grain elevators, and does a considerable trade with other ports on the Great Lakes in grain and lumber. Population in 1881, 4,445; in 1891, 4,039.]

The conditions prevailing in this consular district as regards the supply, production, consumption, sale, and prices of the meats, liquors, fruits, and seeds enumerated in your circular are so similar to those which prevail in the United States, or more particularly in those States which border on the Province of Ontario or are in proximity to it, that there are few if any points of difference worthy of note—tobacco, cotton, and cotton-seed products being the only articles in the list requiring any mention.

Imported leaf or unmanufactured tobacco from the United States is used by the few local factories in this district. It is not imported directly, but is obtained from wholesale importers in the large Canadian cities outside of this district. Only limited quantities of manufactured American tobacco are imported, owing to the high rates of duty.

There are no cotton factories in this consular district, cotton seed is not used, and only cottolene, which is steadily working itself into public favor, can be mentioned as an article capable of further development.

In conclusion, I can not see how, in view of the fact that this is an agricultural country, producing, outside of tobacco and cotton, more than enough to supply home consumption at prices lower than in the United States, and with a high protective duty against the same products from other countries, the market for American agricultural products can be increased to any extent so far as this consular jurisdiction extends.

AMHERSTBURG.

(Report of Mr. James H. M. Florey, vice and deputy consul at Amherstburg, Ontario.)

[Amherstburg is a port of entry on the Detroit River, 4 miles south of Detroit City and 5 miles above Lake Erie. It has saw and grist mills, iron foundries, and other industries. Population in 1881, 2,672; in 1891, 2,279.]

There is a considerable consumption in this consular district of the products named in your circular.

Consumers depend on foreign countries for oranges, lemons, bananas, and nuts. There is also some Minnesota flour imported here for bakers' use. So far, in fact, as agricultural products are imported at all, the

United States furnishes the major portion of the supply, and the prices paid therefor are about the same as for similar products from other countries. I know of no criticisms of American products.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

(Report of Mr. Charles McCall, commercial agent at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.)

[Sault Ste. Marie is a port of entry on St. Marys Strait, the outlet of Lake Superior. Its fisheries and fur trade are of considerable importance, but it is best known in connection with the two ship canals and gigantic systems of locks by which the difference in the levels of Lakes Huron and Superior has been overcome. Population 2,414.]

Of the following products named in your list of December 24, 1894, viz, cattle, horses, sheep, wheat, oats, barley, oatmeal, cheese, butter, hams, bacon, and lard, a sufficient quantity to supply this market is produced in the immediate vicinity or is brought from the older portions of Ontario.

Horses and cattle only are used in this district for training. There are no mules and no demand exists for any. Horses are very cheap.

Corn meal, of which very little is used, comes from Chicago. Flour is brought from the British northwest. A few shipments have been made from Minneapolis.

There is neither glucose nor oleomargarine on the market. Starch comes from Ontario.

Canned meats all come from Chicago. Fresh meats are supplied by the farmers of this neighborhood. Formerly beef was imported from Chicago, but I believe none has been imported for a year or more past.

Cottolene is the only product of cotton seed on the market, and is brought from Chicago.

The only tobacco on the market is manufactured, and it is principally of American brands.

The various fresh fruits grown in northern latitudes are brought here from Ontario. The early fruits and vegetables and all, or nearly all, the tropical fruits consumed here come from the Minneapolis market. The dried and canned fruits are from Ontario.

The liquors are all from Ontario.

The clover seed used is domestic, as is also the flaxseed.

Generally the prices of farm products range slightly higher than in older portions of Ontario, or in Michigan or Wisconsin.

SUGGESTIONS.

About the only chance I see at this time for an increased American trade with this district is in the manufacture and sale of machinery required in the manufacture of lumber and in the production of pulp and other forest products. There are many millions of acres of land

covered with timber suitable for wood pulp, and easily accessible by water, in this district.

Let reciprocity of farm products take the place of the present trade laws between Canada and the United States, and I believe the American Western farmer would gain the sale of one hundred dollars' worth of beef, corn, or other produce for every dollar's worth he would lose the sale of.

QUEBEC.

(Report of Mr. Philip B. Spence, consul at the city of Quebec.)

[The city of Quebec, the capital of the Province of the same name, is almost too well known to Americans to need any description. It is situated on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, near the confluence of that river with the St. Charles, and 300 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has finely-constructed docks, and on the opposite bank of the river an extensive dry-dock. Except during the winter months, when navigation is impeded by ice, it has regular steamship communication with Europe and the United States, the former by finely equipped vessels which practically control the passenger business between Canada and the mother country. The shipbuilding trade of Quebec has fallen off considerably, but lumber, which is brought down the river in immense rafts, is still the chief article of export. The manufactures of the city include machinery, cutlery, paper, worsted, leather and india rubber goods, tobacco, etc. Population in 1881, 62,446; in 1891, 63,090.]

There is a large consumption in this district of most of the products named. Consumers do not depend largely on importations for their supplies, but a portion of the products mentioned are imported from the United States, England, France, and Spain. The products named, with the exception of liquors, are usually bought for cash and sold by the wholesale merchant on short credits and at prices about the same as those prevailing in the States bordering on Canada. The prices paid for American products are not relatively higher or lower than those paid for similar products from other countries. There are no criticisms of American products. I am of the opinion that if the Canadian tariff was not so high a considerable trade could be established with this district from the States in flour, cured meats, and other products, but with the existing high tariff it is impossible to compete with the Canadian producer.

ANIMALS.

A surplus of cattle, horses, and sheep (no mules are used) is raised in this district.

CEREALS.

Small grain is grown in the Province of Quebec to a considerable extent. There are no mills in this district, with the exception of a few small ones in the country. Flour, corn, and meal are brought from Ontario and other parts of Canada. American wheat flour would no doubt be in great demand, as it is very popular here, were it not for the

high tariff of 75 cents per barrel and the freight rates, which are higher than those imposed from Ontario. The number of barrels imported from the United States in 1892 was 1,987; in 1893, 1,768, and in 1894, 4,376, valued at $13,243. This shows a large increase for 1894. American corn flour received at this port during 1894 was 818 barrels; value, $1,328.

Glucose is not used. Starch is manufactured in Ontario, but not in Quebec. The consumption is large for laundry purposes, but only moderate for food purposes. A small amount is imported from England, but none from the United States.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese and butter are extensively manufactured in this district and largely exported. This industry is growing very rapidly, not only in the Province of Quebec, but in other parts of Canada, and is encouraged by the Government.

MEATS.

Fresh meats of good quality are supplied by local butchers at prices somewhat lower than are asked for the same quality of meats in the United States. Canned meats are imported from Chicago, and the consumption is moderate. Hams, bacon, and lard are Canadian cured, the tariff duties being high. Oleomargarine is unknown in this market.

COTTON.

There are two cotton mills in this district. From July 1, 1894, to February 25, 1895, 3,675,381 pounds of raw cotton, valued at the custom-house at $222,456, were received here from the United States. Cotton seed, no importations; cotton-seed oil, not used. Cottolene manufactured in Montreal and sales limited in this market.

TOBACCO.

From July 1, 1894, to February 25, 1895, 285,971 pounds of leaf tobacco, valued at $16,066, and 637 pounds of manufactured tobacco, valued at $203, were received at the custom-house direct from the United States. There is no tariff on unmanufactured tobacco, but a tax of 25 cents per pound is collected after it is manufactured by the factories here. The tariff on manufactured tobacco is high, and I am informed that smuggling is carried on to some extent from the border States. Tobacco is grown here quite extensively, but it is prohibited from being manufactured in the same factory with the imported. Canadian leaf and the manufactures thereof are used almost entirely by country people.

FRUITS.

Plums, strawberries, blueberries, and raspberries are grown in great abundance in this district, and 45,000 cases of blueberries were shipped last season to the United States. Apples are shipped here from upper

Canada. Peaches are imported from the United States to a limited extent, and sell at very high prices. Nuts, oranges, grapes, etc., are imported from the United States, France, Spain, and other countries, and are consumed to a considerable extent in the city of Quebec, the prices being high.

LIQUORS.

Brandies, wines, and whiskies are imported from abroad. Scotch whisky is extensively used, and prices are lower than for the same class of goods in the United States, and native wine made from currants is growing in popularity. A limited amount of beer is imported from Milwaukee, Wis., and the sales could be largely increased if the tariff duties were lowered.

I am informed that the consumption of liquors is increasing, the sales being larger each year.

SEED.

Clover and other grasses and also flax are produced here in sufficient quantity to supply the demand. It is remarkable that grasses of almost all kinds grow here to perfection during the short, hot summers of this high latitude.

ST. HYACINTHE.

(*Report of Mr. Charles Laberge, commercial agent at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.*)

[St. Hyacinthe is a small city 35½ miles east-northeast of Montreal, in that portion of the Province of Quebec which lies south of the St. Lawrence River. It has grist and saw mills, and manufactories of woolens, lace, organs, wooden wares, boots and shoes, etc. Population in 1881, 5,321; in 1891, 7,016.]

The only product of the United States directly imported into this consular district is raw cotton, of which there has been about $45,000 worth imported during the past eighteen months. The prospects are that the consumption of this product will somewhat increase in the future. All raw cotton consumed here is imported from the United States, and is only used for mixing with wool.

As to the other products mentioned in your circular, any quantity thereof brought in is from Montreal, which is only 35 miles distant.

COATICOOK.

(*Report of Mr. Joel Linsley, consul at Coaticook, Quebec.*)

[Coaticook is a port of entry on Coaticook River, 122 miles southeast of Montreal. It has saw and grist mills, and manufactories of mowing machines, washing machines, churns, furniture, boots and shoes, etc. Population in 1881, 2,682; in 1891, 3,086.]

Agriculture is the most important industry of this consular district. The soil is generally excellent, affording fine meadow lands and superior pasturage. Such agricultural products as will mature during the season yield abundantly and are of fine quality.

The townships of Compton, Barnston, Stanstead, Hatley, and Barford in this district have a high reputation in this Province for the fine character of the farming country embraced therein. The farmers are generally industrious and prosperous, and conduct their farms with economy and skill.

The territory covering this consular district is contiguous to the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, and there is naturally a large business as well as social intercourse between the people of this section and the people of the New England States. The customs, tastes, manner of living, and agricultural methods of the farmer in this part of the Province are in a large measure identical with those of the New England farmer.

Briefly stated, there is consumed in this consular district a very small quantity of American agricultural products, the staple products, constituting the actual necessities of living, being very largely of domestic growth. Animals, dairy products, and meats are produced largely in excess of consumption, and the supply of cereals, fruits (except tropical fruits), and tobacco is almost entirely of the domestic product.

No American liquors worth mentioning are used. Such limited quantities of cotton and its products as are consumed here are wholly of American origin. American grass seeds are generally used, with the exception of clover, which is obtained from the Province of Ontario.

ANIMALS.

Cattle, horses, and sheep are raised here largely in excess of consumption. A considerable number of cattle are fattened for export and the remaining surplus of production is supplied to the Montreal and other domestic trade. Sheep are raised here very successfully and are principally of the coarse wool varieties. The surplus product is sold for slaughter, principally to the Boston and Montreal markets.

Ordinary work and roadster horses are very plentiful here now, as the foreign demand for horses of these classes is very light. Good roadster and heavy draft horses, perfectly sound, free from vicious habits, and well trained to harness are hard to find, as they are constantly being picked up by buyers for the American market. Mules are seldom used or raised here.

The following are the prevailing prices for animals:

Nos. 1 and 2 steers, live weight	per pound	$0.03¾
Cows and heifers, live weight	do	.03
Bulls and stags, live weight	do	.02½
Culls, live weight	do	.02
Veal, live weight	do	.03
Milch cows	each	37.50
Heifers	do	22.00
Ordinary work horses and roadsters	do	$50.00@ 75.00
Work horses and roadsters (sound)	do	75.00@100.00
Heavy draft horses and good roadsters (sound)	do	100.00@125.00
Sheep	do	3.00
Lambs (dressing 60 to 70 pounds)	do	2.00

CEREALS.

Wheat and wheat flour, corn and corn meal, and oats are produced here, but not in nearly sufficient quantity to supply the demand for consumption, the deficiency being supplied principally from the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. Barley and buckwheat are also produced to a limited extent. In some seasons considerable corn is imported from the United States, but this last year very little has been received.

The following are the prices to jobbers, laid down in car lots:

Winter wheat	per bushel	$0.73
Spring Manitoba, No. 1, hard	do	.93
Oats	do	.45
Corn	do	.65
Straight roller wheat flour	per barrel	3.15
Manitoba hard spring wheat flour	do	4.15
Corn meal	per 100 pounds	1.10

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Dairy farming is extensively carried on here, and a large quantity of dairy products in excess of consumption is produced. The business is rapidly increasing, as it is said to be the safest and most profitable branch of farming carried on in this section. The butter is principally dairy and is supplied for domestic consumption. The cheese is said to be very fine and is sold principally for export to Europe. Prices are as follows:

		Cents.
Factory cheese	per pound	9@10½
Dairy butter	do	15@18

MEATS.

As the raising of cattle, sheep, and poultry is extensively carried on in this section, the supply of fresh meats and poultry is obtained here. Only domestic bacon and hams are consumed here. Canned meats are not used to any extent, nor is oleomargarine.

Prices of meats are as follows:

		Cents.
Fresh dressed meats:		
No. 1 steer	per pound	6
No. 2 steer	do	5½
Cows and heifers	do	5
Bulls	do	5
Veal	do	5½
Pork	do	6
Mutton	do	6
Lamb	do	6
Poultry:		
Chickens	do	10
Ducks and geese	do	8
Turkeys	do	14
Hams	do	9@10½
Bacon	do	9@10½
Lard in pails	do	9@10

COTTON.

The consumption of raw cotton in this district is confined to two factories, both being located at this place, viz, the Dominion Cotton Company, Limited, and the Penman Manufacturing Company. The supply is obtained from the United States, whence it is imported direct, free of duty. The annual consumption from and including 1890 is as follows:

Year.	Pounds.
1890	415,221
1891	534,120
1892	944,400
1893	482,120
1894	579,142

The price of raw cotton laid down here in car lots is now from 6½ to 7 cents per pound.

Cottolene is used here and is of domestic make. It would be difficult to estimate the consumption. It is sold to the trade for about 9 cents per pound. None of the other products of cotton, such as cotton seed, cotton-seed oil, and oil cakes, are used here to any extent.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is widely used here, and is principally of domestic production. No tobacco, however, is manufactured in this district, the supply of the manufactured article being obtained from Montreal. I am informed that 15 cents per pound would represent a fair average price for the quality of unmanufactured tobacco used here, although the price ranges from 8 to 40 cents per pound. A fair average price for manufactured tobacco would be from 45 to 47 cents per pound.

FRUITS.

The consumption of fruits is largely confined to fresh fruits. Some varieties of early apples are produced here of very good quality. The principal supply of fruits (with the exception of tropical fruits) is obtained from the Province of Ontario. The supply of tropical fruits is obtained from Portland, Me., Boston, and Montreal.

The following are the prices for such fruits as are on the market at the present time:

714, count, Valencia oranges	per box	$6.00
420, count, Valencia oranges	do	4.50
California navel oranges	do	4.25
Jamaica oranges	per barrel	6.50
Lemons	per box	$3.00 @3.75
Bananas	per bunch	1.50 @2.00
Pineapples	apiece	.15 @ .20
Domestic apples	per barrel	4.00 @5.00
California raisins (Muscatels)	per pound	.05½@ .07

Valencia raisins	per pound	$0.03⅛@ $0.09
California prunes	do	.08 @ .09
French prunes	do	.04
German prunes	do	.05
California evaporated apricots	do	.12½@ .15
California evaporated peaches	do	.12½@ .14
Evaporated apples (domestic)	do	.07 @ .08
Dried apples (domestic)	do	.06 @ .06½

SEEDS.

The following is the price list of seeds:

Timothy, per bushel of 45 pounds	$3.04
Alsike clover, per bushel of 100 pounds	9.00
Red clover (medium), 100 pounds	10.50
Rawdon clover, 100 pounds	11.50
White oats, per bushel of 32 pounds	.45
Barley, per bushel of 48 pounds	.80
Spring wheat, per bushel of 60 pounds	.80

LIQUORS.

There is a considerable consumption of liquor in this district. Practically no American liquors are used. The wines and brandies are obtained from Montreal importers. The beer is mainly of domestic production. The principal whisky used is domestic rye, although a fair quantity of Scotch and Irish whiskies are consumed. Very little cider is produced or consumed. No wholesale house can be found in this section, and prices are consequently omitted.

FRELIGHSBURG.

(*Report of Mr. William A. Reynolds, consular agent at Frelighsburg, Quebec.*)

[Frelighsburg is a county seat and port of entry on Pike River, near the Vermont line. It has a tannery and several small factories. Population, small.]

There is a considerable consumption of the products named in your circular in this consular district.

Consumers depend entirely on importations for their supply of the following products: Corn, flour, corn meal, canned meats, cotton seed, dried fruits (except apples), and flaxseed.

With the exception of wheat flour, which is brought here from Manitoba almost exclusively, all the foregoing products are imported from the United States.

The following prices are given:

Corn	per ton	$24.00@$30.00
Wheat flour	per barrel	3.50@ 4.50
Corn meal	per ton	24.00@ 30.00
Canned meats	per pound	.15@ .30
Cotton-seed meal	per ton	24.00@ 30.00
Dried fruits	per pound	.05@ .30
Flaxseed	do	.03@ .07

As already stated, the various products inquired about are, with the exception of wheat flour, imported exclusively from the United States; therefore there are no similar importations from other countries to compare prices with.

With the exception of the articles which I have mentioned as being imported, all the products enumerated in your circular and used in this district can be produced here cheaper than they can be purchased in the United States and the Canadian customs duty paid.

SUGGESTIONS.

There are no adverse criticisms on American products.

I have endeavored to cover the points briefly, but, at the same time, as plainly as possible in suggesting what might and would encourage the people in this consular district to depend more largely on supplying their wants from the United States.

I have only one suggestion that will have the desired effect, that is, the cost of the products. The people care not whether their corn, wheat flour, etc., are raised in the United States, at home, or abroad; it is simply a question of cost.

GASPÉ BASIN.

(*Report of Mr. Almar F. Dickson, consul at Gaspé Basin, Quebec.*)

[Gaspé Basin is a port of entry on Gaspé Bay, near the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has extensive fisheries, and petroleum has been obtained in its vicinity. Population, small.]

There is a considerable consumption of flour, pork, ham, lard, and tobacco.

Consumers depend mainly on the Dominion of Canada for their supplies.

Prices are as follows:

Flour	per barrel	$3.75@$4.00
Flour (extra patents)	do	4.00@ 4.50
Tobacco:		
Manufactured plug	per pound	.50@ .75
Canadian leaf	do	.15@ .25
Pork	per barrel	17.00@20.00

The prices of such products as canned beef, hams, pork, and lard from the United States are rather higher than those of the products of other countries, but as a rule the goods are of a somewhat higher grade.

There are no criticisms of any kind in this district on American products; the only drawback is the high tariff.

Animals.—There is no importation of cattle, horses, or sheep, the local supply being ample. Mules are not used here.

Cereals.—Wheat and corn are not raised or used here. The district supplies all the oats and barley. Five thousand barrels of flour were imported from the United States into this district during the year 1894.

Glucose is not used here.

The local supply of starch is received from Montreal and Quebec.

Dairy products.—Cheese is received from Montreal and Quebec. Butter is made in the district.

Meats.—Fresh meats are of district supply. Canned meats, hams, bacon, and lard are received from Montreal and Quebec. Oleomargarine is not used here.

Cotton.—Raw cotton, cotton seed, and cotton-seed oil are not raised or used here. Oil cake is not used here. Of cottolene or other compound cooking fats made from cotton seed, a well known American compound is used here in small quantities, but is manufactured in Canada.

Fruits.—Fresh fruits, dried fruits, canned fruits, and nuts are received from Montreal and Quebec.

Liquors.—Wines, brandies, beer, and cider are received from Montreal and Quebec.

Seeds.—Clover and other grass seeds are received from Montreal and Quebec. A small amount of flaxseed is imported from the United States.

There are some American hams, bacon, and canned beef used in this consular district, but I am unable to give the amount, as the merchants here purchase these goods through jobbing houses at Montreal and Quebec.

PICTOU.

(Report of Mr. Mark P. Pendleton, consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia.)

[Pictou is a seaport town on the north coast of the Province. It has one of the finest harbors on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and does a large export trade, chiefly in coal, of which there are extensive mines, together with quarries of building stone, in the vicinity. Pictou has saw, grist, and carding mills, tobacco factories, tanneries, and an iron foundry. Population in 1881, 3,403; in 1891, 2,998.]

The circular of the Department of Agriculture addressed to United States consuls has been forwarded from the consulate at Pictou to me here in Maine, where I am on a sixty days' leave of absence. Under the circumstances it will be impossible for me to answer the questions asked therein in such detail as I could wish, but from former investigations made by me for reports on trade I can summarize the attitude and condition of my consular district (comprising northern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island, and containing nearly all the coal fields in the Province) in its relation to the articles named. With the exception of the articles under the head of cotton, there is a considerable consump-

tion of most of the products named in the circular, the district being not remarkably different in this respect from a like area and population in New England. Not being to any very successful extent an agricultural country, it depends largely on outside production, but nearly all the imported products are of Canadian origin, except tobacco, fruits, liquors, and canned goods, all of which, except the liquors, come mostly from the United States.

This last is not so true of manufactured tobacco, however, the Dominion tariff undoubtedly keeping out a big American trade in this article. American "cut" smoking tobacco is seen for sale by the side of the Canadian article, and not much different in price, but the American "plug," either for smoking or chewing, I have never seen. A far greater volume of trade with the United States could, I think, be built up in all kinds of manufactured tobacco, if American manufacturers and dealers made a considerable effort in that direction, which they have not done as far as this district is concerned. I have before vainly called attention to the needed experiment, on the part of our wholesalers and manufacturers, of sending some of their traveling men into northern Nova Scotia; but the American commercial traveler seems to be conspicuous by his absence there and, in fact, in Canada generally. The American exporter appears to think that foreign trade should hunt him up, and not that he should "drum up" foreign trade himself.

Of fruits, the fresh and canned varieties are largely American, although a good many Jamaica oranges are sold. Florida oranges command a higher price than the others and are considered better by the people and dealers. Apples are, of course, of Canadian production, and are exported from Nova Scotia.

I know of no liquors of American manufacture that are sold in the district. They are all of foreign production, except rye whisky and beer, which are made in Canada. I was surprised to find on investigation that it was impossible to get American wines, whisky, or beer in some of the large cities of the Dominion, while they knew nothing about them in the smaller places. This is owing to a great extent to the Canadian tariff, but also somewhat, it would appear, to the supineness of American exporters. It seems to me that many of our productions need only to be fairly introduced into Canada to meet with a growing demand.

As for animals, cereals, dairy products, and meats, they are, with the exception of canned meats which come entirely from the United States, of Canadian production, with small chance of any serious foreign competition with them while the present Dominion tariff is in active operation.

WINDSOR.

(Report of Mr. Edward Young, consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia.)

[Windsor is a seaport town, 45 miles northwest from Halifax. It is a place of some commercial importance, possessing shipyards, several factories, and an iron foundry, besides having in its vicinity extensive deposits of limestone, gypsum, and other valuable minerals. Population in 1881, 2,559; in 1891, 2,838.]

There is a considerable consumption in this consular district of cereals, dairy products, meats, lard, canned goods, kerosene oil, fruits, etc.

Consumers do not depend to any large extent on importations for their supply, as nearly all the products named in the circular are produced in the Dominion of Canada.

Cereals.—Rye, also oats and Indian corn to some extent, are produced in this district. Oats come chiefly from Prince Edward Island, wheat and barley and flour, of good quality, from Ontario; corn meal, chiefly from Ontario. A small quantity of corn and corn meal is imported from the United States; starch comes partly from England and partly from Ontario.

Dairy products.—Butter and cheese of excellent quality are extensively produced in this district.

Meats.—Fresh meats in abundance are produced in Nova Scotia; some hams, pork, and lard come from Prince Edward Island and from Ontario; some canned meats are imported from the United States.

Fresh fruits come chiefly from the West Indies and ports in the Mediterranean; oranges, peaches, and some grapes are imported from the United States. Grapes of a superior quality come also from Ontario.

Seeds come chiefly from Ontario, but are imported to a small extent from the United States.

Canned goods come chiefly from Ontario.

Baking powder is imported chiefly from New York.

Kerosene oil comes partly from Ontario, but that imported from the United States is preferred.

Tobacco.—All consumed in this district is of Canadian manufacture, except a few varieties of cut tobacco, which are imported from the United States.

Raw cotton is imported from the United States for manufacture into sheetings by the one cotton mill in this district. For cotton seed and oil cake there is no demand.

The prices of American products are about the same as in the United States, plus the Canadian duty.

Few, if any, of the articles named are imported from any other country.

There are no criticisms of American products; on the contrary, they are much liked, and their consumption would be largely increased if

the Canadian duties were considerably reduced. While the duties remain as at present (75 cents per barrel on wheat flour, 40 cents per barrel on corn meal, and 7½ cents per bushel on corn) it is not surprising that the importation of those articles into this consular district during the past year was so small. As good flour from Ontario is retailed here at $4 per barrel, American millers can not pay the duty and successfully compete with the Ontario product.

A statement of the importation of the articles named from the United States in the year 1894 is appended hereto. These figures are not entirely accurate, as many articles of American production are consumed in this district which have been entered at ports in other collection districts.

Statement of direct imports of articles from the United States into the Windsor, Nova Scotia, consular district in the year 1894.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
Wheat flour			$133
Corn meal			3,651
Indian corn	bushels	2,796	11,889
Beef in barrels			1,236
Lard			14
Starch			814
Baking powder			777
Canned goods			357
Kerosene oil	gallons	25,630	

No wheat, rye, or barley, and no rye flour imported.

ARICHAT.

(*Report of Mr. Peter Campbell, consular agent at Arichat, Nova Scotia.*)

[Arichat is a seaport on the south side of Isle Madame, with an excellent harbor and important fisheries. Population in 1891, 870.]

There is a considerable consumption of flour, corn meal, butter, salt beef, pork, lard, and tobacco, and but a limited consumption of the other articles of food mentioned in your circular, the principal part of our population being fishermen and seamen.

Consumers depend upon importations for their supply, except as to animals.

Upper Canada furnishes all the flour that is imported here, as there is an import duty of 75 cents per barrel. Oatmeal, lard, butter, and other necessary provisions mentioned under the different heads, are imported from Halifax, except salted plate beef and corn meal, which are imported from the United States, notwithstanding that there is a duty of $4 per barrel on beef and of 40 cents per barrel on corn meal.

Flour sells at from $3.50 to $4 per barrel, corn meal at from $3.75 to $4 per barrel, salted plate beef at $15 per barrel, cheese at 11 cents, butter at 18 cents, fresh meats at from 6 to 8 cents, lard at 13 cents,

hams at 13 cents, and tobacco at from 45 to 60 cents per pound. Sales of animals, cotton and its products, seeds and liquors, are so limited that it is difficult to quote prices.

Owing to the high protective tariff imposed by the Canadian Government on flour and other articles, importations from the United States are curtailed to a great extent. If we had a fair revenue tariff our importations from the United States would be much greater, especially as regards flour, and that would be the case not only here but throughout the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

There are no criticisms of American products. The people would prefer to purchase in the United States, but our present tariff debars us from that privilege. I have no recommendations to offer as to how goods should be put up. As far as I have seen, the goods imported from the United States are put up in a manner suitable for our markets.

PORT HAWKESBURY.

(*Report of Mr. Alexander Bain, consular agent at Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia.*)

[Port Hawkesbury is a seaport town on the Gut of Canso. It has a large trade in fish and general produce. Population in 1891 about 900.]

The products named are mostly raised in this country, the principal exceptions being cotton, tobacco, and liquors. Cottolene is used, but not extensively.

The liquors used are partly the manufacture of the country, but the treaty between Canada and France passed last session will likely force the French products into the country.

The American plate and mess beef commands higher prices than any Canadian beef in this district, and is one of the principal articles imported. In the event of a tariff reform being carried through in Canada, no doubt larger imports from the United States would follow in corn meal, flour, hams, bacon, etc., in exchange for our fish exports.

ST. JOHN.

(*Report of Mr. John S. Derby, consul at St. John, New Brunswick.*)

[St. John, the commercial metropolis of New Brunswick, is situated on the estuary of the St. John, which forms an excellent harbor, accessible to the largest vessels at all seasons of the year. Shipbuilding and the lumber trade are the principal industries, but the manufactures of the town are also of considerable importance, including, as they do, locomotives and other engines and machinery, agricultural implements, cotton and woolen goods, furniture, carriages, paper, boots and shoes, etc. There are also valuable fisheries. Population in 1881, 26,127; in 1891, 39,179.]

The importations into this consular district of the articles enumerated in the letter of inquiry are not extensive.

Animals.—The supply of cattle, horses, and sheep is derived from this and the neighboring Provinces. Prior to the passage of the United States tariff act of 1890 there was a considerable exportation of horses and sheep to that country, but this trade has been greatly restricted by that legislation.

Cereals.—The effect of the high tariff of the Dominion is almost prohibitory so far as these products are concerned. No wheat whatever is imported and practically no flour. The intercolonial railway, operated by the Government, makes discriminating rates in favor of the cereals of the northwest, and this fact, together with the high rate of duty, prevents importations.

Dairy products.—The importations of articles of this class are very light. The Government has made great efforts to aid in their production for export, and has gone to the length of making them practically a subject of subsidy. It is proposed to pay producers of butter 20 cents per pound for their product when packed for exportation, and upon its sale in the English markets to pay the producer whatever balance remains after the deduction of this amount and expenses. A dairy commission was appointed a year ago for the purpose of giving practical instruction to farmers, and public meetings were held for that end throughout the Province.

Meats.—The supply for this district is derived chiefly from the Province and from Prince Edward Island. There is practically no importation to this port.

Cotton.—Two cotton mills in St. John manufacture the coarser grades of cotton goods, the finer being brought from England, and more largely from the United States. The importation of cotton seed and its oil is very limited.

Tobacco.—The tariff upon the manufactures of tobacco is almost prohibitory. The importation of cigars is mainly from the West Indies. Although the unmanufactured article is admitted free, the finished product is rather more expensive than in the United States. The statistics of unmanufactured tobacco I can not obtain. A large proportion of it is obtained from the West Indies, and I am told that a more persistent effort on the part of American producers would be of benefit to them.

Fruits.—Only those fruits are imported of which the climate of the Province does not permit the production. The importation of other fruits and of raisins from the United States is constantly increasing and already forms the greater portion of the trade. I am told that the insecure method of packing California fruits is an obstacle to their importation, an all-rail route requiring better boxing than is demanded for shipment by water.

Liquors.—The importation of wines and brandies from the United States is not large. These are supplied chiefly from Great Britain and France; and from the former country are also the principal importations of beers and ales.

Seeds.—I am unable to obtain the statistics of the importation of seeds into this district.

The table annexed is derived from the official compilation for the year 1893, the statistics for 1894 not having been yet received. It shows the importations for the whole Province, and not from this district alone:

Values of importations into the Province of New Brunswick during the year 1893.

Cereals:	
Corn	$125,135
Meal	136
Flour	2,015
Fruits:	
Oranges and lemons	40,493
Other fruits	19,808
Raisins	24,160
Nuts	19,114
Dairy products:	
Cheese	140
Butter	300
Meats:	
Bacon and hams	$144
Lard	1,330
Cotton:	
Raw cotton	855,986
Cotton-seed cake	1,569
Tobacco, manufactured	15,580
Liquors:	
Wines	39,556
Brandy	27,978
Beer and ale	31,916

MONCTON.

(*Report of Mr. James S. Benedict, commercial agent at Moncton, New Brunswick.*)

[Moncton is a port of entry at the head of navigation on the Petitcodiac River, which empties into the Bay of Fundy. It has a fine harbor and various important manufactures for a place of its size. The head offices and principal workshops of the intercolonial railway system are located here, and these, together with the refining of sugar and the manufacture of tobacco, cotton fabrics, leather goods, wooden ware, etc., give employment to a large part of the population, which numbered 8,765 in 1891, as compared with 5,032 in 1881.]

There is a fair consumption in this consular district of the articles enumerated in the circular with the exception of corn, oleomargarine (the sale and importation of which are prohibited by law), cotton-seed oil and oil cake, and unmanufactured tobacco, there being no tobacco factories in this district.

Consumers do not depend to any great extent on importations from other countries for their supply, as the Dominion of Canada produces sufficient to meet their requirements.

The products are generally sold by retailers, who purchase directly from farmers, dairymen, manufacturers, and merchants in different parts of Canada. The prices paid range about the same as in the Middle and Eastern States of the United States.

None of the products in question being imported into this district direct from the United States or other countries, a comparison of prices can not be given.

As consumers depend to a great extent upon their supply from the Province of Ontario, there would be a fair demand for similar articles produced in the United States were it not for the high import duty.

American flour would constitute a large part of the entire consumption, as the freight would be less than from the Province of Ontario. Masters of vessels carrying lumber, etc., to United States ports would prefer to accept a low rate of freight for a cargo rather than to return in ballast.

ST. STEPHEN.

(*Report of Mr. Edgar Whidden, consul at St. Stephen, New Brunswick.*)

[St. Stephen is a seaport and port of entry, 86 miles west of St. John. It is in the extreme southwestern corner of the Province, opposite Calais, Me. Population in 1881, 2,338; in 1891, 2,680.]

Nearly all the products about which a report is requested are used in this district, but only a few are imported.

Horses, sheep, wheat, oats, barley, flour, meal (oat or corn), cheese, butter, fresh meats, hams, bacon, lard, cottolene, canned fruits, beer, and cider are Canadian products. Their excellent quality and low cost, combined with the high tariff, prevent foreign competition in these articles.

The importation of cattle is strictly prohibited, and the tariff on oleomargarine and on manufactured tobacco is practically prohibitory. A few Havana cigars, however, are imported.

Mules, cotton-seed oil, oil cake, unmanufactured tobacco, and flaxseed are used but little, if at all.

Corn, canned meats, cotton seed, clover and other grass seeds, and raw cotton are imported from the United States. During the last two years the annual importation of raw cotton has averaged 3,500,000 pounds, at a cost of 6 cents per pound, delivered here. Glucose and starch, used in the manufacture of candy, are also imported from the United States, but in limited quantities, as they come in direct competition with Canadian products. The prices of these products are: United States glucose, 3⅛ cents per pound, including duty; Canadian, 2⅞ cents; United States starch, including duty, 4 cents; Canadian the same. The annual consumption of each is: Glucose, 400 casks of 650 pounds each, net; starch, 175 barrels of 225 pounds each, net. Starch for laundry purposes is a Canadian product. Fresh and dried fruits and also nuts are imported from the United States and other fruit growing countries, chiefly for retail trade and without apparant competition.

The sale of wines and brandies in this district is prohibited and no entries of these articles are made at the custom-house. It is therefore impossible to procure accurate or reliable information regarding them.

Under existing conditions, there is no prospect that the people of this district can be induced to depend more largely on supplying their wants from the United States. The manner in which American goods are now put up is quite satisfactory to the merchants here.

CAMPBELLTON.

(*Report of Mr. Charles Murray, consular agent at Campbellton, New Brunswick.*)

[Campbellton, situated on an estuary of the Restigouche River, is the northernmost town in the Province of New Brunswick. It contains several small mills and has quite a large export trade, chiefly in lumber and fish. Population in 1891, 600.]

Animals.—No cattle or horses raised for exportation. Occasionally extra good horses are imported from Prince Edward Island, costing from $100 to $150 per head. Sheep and mules are not raised for exportation nor are mules used here.

Cereals.—Wheat is sometimes imported from Ontario for seed only. Corn not cultivated nor imported, except to a very limited extent. Oats and barley are imported from Ontario and Prince Edward Island. Wheat flour is used altogether and is imported from Ontario. Meal (oat and corn) is imported from Ontario. The starch used is imported from various places in the Dominion.

Dairy products.—Cheese imported from several points in the Dominion. Butter exported to a limited extent.

Meats.—Fresh meats, none imported, home supply sufficient. Canned meats imported mostly from Chicago. Hams, bacon, and lard are imported from Ontario at from 10 to 13 cents per pound for hams, 9 to 12 cents for bacon, and 8 to 10 cents for lard.

The importation and consumption of raw cotton, cotton seed, cottonseed oil, oil cake, and cottolene, or other compound cooking fats made from cotton seed, are not worth mentioning.

Tobacco.—Unmanufactured, not cultivated or imported; manufactured, major portion imported from Montreal.

Fruits.—Fresh fruits, apples imported mostly from Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia; plums, grapes, quinces, tomatoes, etc., from Ontario; oranges and lemons from St. John, New Brunswick, and Montreal; raisins, prunes, dates, dried apples, canned fruits, nuts, etc., from various points in the Dominion.

Liquors.—Wines, brandies, beer, and cider imported from Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, New Brunswick.

Seeds.—Flaxseed, clover, and other grass seeds imported from Ontario.

In consequence of the meager importation of goods from the United States into this district, I have no answer to give you regarding the comparative prices of American and other imported products, nor any suggestion which might encourage our people to depend more largely on supplying their wants from the United States. I would merely state that until our respective Governments can agree upon some reasonable modification of existing tariffs and adopt a more liberal and friendly policy regarding the interchange of commodities, we may, I fear, look in vain for a revival of that large and mutually lucrative trade which

formerly existed between the United States and Canada, and which, owing to the Chinese wall of protection, has in the interim been diverted into other channels. In order to enable you to form some faint idea regarding the enormous trade which would inevitably result from a more liberal and enlightened policy on the part of the two Governments, I would add, in conclusion (if not out of place to do so), that the aggregate value of exports from this obscure consular district alone for the two years ending December 31, 1894, consisting of sawn cedar shingles, railroad ties, fresh salmon, fresh frozen smelt, canned lobster, potatoes, canned blueberries, and raw furs, amounted to $416,304, the major portion of which was subject to the United States tariff act of 1890.

NEWCASTLE.

(*Report of Mr. Robert R. Call, consular agent at Newcastle, New Brunswick.*)

[Newcastle is a county seat and port of entry on the Miramichi River, 18 miles from its mouth. It has a large trade in fish and lumber, and some shipbuilding.]

Most of the articles you enumerate that enter our part of the country are produced in Canada, the only exception coming under the head of meats. The principal business here is lumber and fish; outside of these there are no manufactories within my consular district.

In connection with the procuring and manufacturing of the various kinds of lumber, large quantities of salt beef and pork are imported from Chicago. The operators order by the car load as required. A car will hold 90 barrels and the freight from Chicago is $110 per car load, or about $1.22 per barrel. The duty is 2 cents per pound, or $4 per barrel.

If the United States continues to admit Canadian lumber free of duty the trade with this part of the country will ere long undergo a change. Vessels carrying lumber from here to ports in the United States will readily accept return cargoes at a nominal rate of freight, as was the case prior to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, when vessels carried freight from Boston and New York to this port at the rate of 25 cents per barrel bulk.

The new tariff has not been in force a sufficient length of time for our people to take advantage of it. When they do so, I am confident the result will be a very large increase in the importation of American products.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

(Report of Mr. Dominic J. Kane, consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.)

[Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is situated on the estuary of the Hillsboro River, on the south coast of the island. It possesses a fine harbor, and its industries include shipbuilding, iron founding, and the manufacture of woolen fabrics. Population in 1881, 11,485; in 1891, 11,374.]

Although the figures in many cases herein would seem to indicate the total consumption of the article, such is really not the case. It so happens that several of the articles mentioned in the circular are supplied by one or another of the Provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada, and as the custom-houses of the country contain no record of this interprovincial trade, it is well-nigh impossible to accurately compute the consumption of such articles.

However, this inability to ascertain the exact quantities or values of these articles will not materially affect this report, as I understand its purport to be mainly the ascertaining upon what foreign countries consumers here depend for the major portion of those supplies which are not produced at home.

Relative to the request to make any suggestions which might encourage the people here to depend more largely upon supplying their wants from the United States, I have to reply that while anything I could do to promote increased trade relations would afford me the greatest pleasure, there is at present a barrier that would completely nullify all efforts in this direction. I refer to Canada's high protective tariff. In many instances the American article is admittedly superior to that produced elsewhere, but the effect the tariff has upon the cost renders the profitable importation of the article impracticable.

As will be seen further on in my report, where an article is not indigenous to the soil, but has to be procured from abroad, even though it be dutiable, the imports from the United States exceed those from other countries.

It will also be noted that in some instances the consumers do not depend upon importations for their supply. This is due to the fact that the district is almost wholly an agricultural one, and the people, instead of being importers of certain products, are exporters thereof. The products most affected in this respect are those of which there is a large consumption.

In replying to the inquiries addressed to me, I have grouped my answers under the same headings and in the same order in which they appear in the circular.

ANIMALS.

Of the products named under this heading, viz, cattle, horses, sheep, etc., the district is an exporter.

CEREALS.

Wheat.—No wheat is imported except for seeding purposes, and then the quantity is not large, as the district itself grows almost sufficient for the purpose. What is imported comes from the Northwest Provinces and from Ontario.

Corn.—While there is not a considerable consumption of this article, what is used comes from abroad. Last year the United States furnished 13,600 bushels, almost the entire quantity imported.

Oats or barley.—No importations are made of these products, except for seeding purposes. Then one or another of the Canadian Provinces supplies the demand.

Flour.—The consumption of flour is considerable, but the supply is mainly of local production. Ontario supplies the major portion of what is brought from a distance.

Meal (oat or corn).—The answer given concerning the last-mentioned article applies also to these, except that the consumption is not so great.

Glucose.—The consumption of this article is not large, but it all comes from without the district. Ontario and Great Britain furnish the supply.

Starch.—This article is produced here and exported, but there is, nevertheless, a small quantity imported for laundry purposes, etc. Great Britain supplies the greater portion of this demand, the imports from that country reaching 5,000 pounds, while those from the United States aggregated only 1,935 pounds. The English article is the cheaper.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese and butter.—The district is a producer of both articles and a large exporter of the former.

MEATS.

The district is a producer and an exporter of the articles mentioned under this heading. However, a small quantity of canned beef is imported. Last year the importations in this line amounted to only 1,700 pounds. Of this amount the United States supplied 1,350 pounds and Great Britain the remainder. The American article is the cheaper.

COTTON.

The only articles under this heading that are imported are cottonseed oil, oil cake, and cottolene. Consumers depend almost wholly upon the United States for their supply. Of none of the three articles mentioned, however, is there any considerable consumption. Oil cake is imported the most largely, yet the quantity imported last year was only 4 tons.

TOBACCO.

The district depends entirely upon the United States for its supply of unmanufactured tobacco, but none of the manufactured article comes from that country. The home production of the latter article almost

meets the demand, Montreal supplying the deficiency. The unmanufactured article imported amounted to 198,997 pounds.

FRUITS.

Fresh fruits.—Consumers depend entirely upon importations for their supply of all kinds of garden fruits, except apples. The United States furnish the major portion of this supply. Last year it furnished products of this nature to the amount of $6,650 and Great Britain to the amount of $1,400.

Dried fruits.—These products are all imported, but the consumption is not considerable. The United States and Great Britain supply the demand, the major portion coming from the former country. The American article is the cheaper.

Canned fruits.—Very little is imported, the local supply being almost sufficient for the requirements of the district.

Nuts.—These products are all imported. Last year the United States supplied 7,223 pounds and Great Britain 1,500 pounds. The United States product is the cheaper.

LIQUORS.

The articles under this head, viz, wines, brandies, beer, and cider, are supplied from without the district. Of wines, Great Britain supplies the greater portion, the United States coming next in order. The English article is the cheaper. In brandies and whiskies France and Great Britain supply the demand. The ale, beer, and porter come chiefly from Great Britain. A large quantity of the ale consumed is produced within the district, although there is but one brewery.

SEEDS.

Clover and other grass seeds.—The importation of these products is considerable, notwithstanding the fact that the district is no small producer in this respect. Of the quantity imported, the United States furnished $13,950 worth and Great Britain $1,050 worth.

Flaxseed.—So much of this article as is imported comes from the other Canadian Provinces.

All the above articles, with the exception of oil cake, tobacco leaf, and certain kinds of green fruits, i. e., bananas, etc., are subject to duty.

The foregoing facts concerning the consumption of various products relate to the calendar year 1894.

SUMMERSIDE.

(*Report of Mr. John Gaffney, consular agent at Summerside, Prince Edward Island.*)

[Summerside is a seaport town and county seat, 40 miles northwest of Charlottetown, the capital of the island. It has an excellent harbor, affording safe anchorage for vessels of large size, and during the summer it has daily communication by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Shipbuilding is probably its most important industry, but it has also planing, saw, and grist mills, and a cabinet factory. Its exports of farm produce, and also of oysters, are quite extensive. Population in 1881, 2,853; in 1891, 2,882.]

Animals.—There are no animals imported here from the United States except an occasional standard bred trotting horse or mare for breeding purposes.

Cereals.—No cereals or flour are now imported from the United States. Very rarely small lots of corn meal are imported. The corn meal used in this district is manufactured by mills in the Province of Ontario.

Dairy products.—No dairy products are imported into this Province. On the contrary, in the near future large exportations of these products may be expected, as creameries and cheese factories are being established on an improved and scientific basis in every section of the Province. Partial returns for the season of 1894 show that 13,377 boxes of cheese of 60 pounds each, or 802,620 pounds, were manufactured. One or two creameries, the first to operate, produced 46,975 pounds of butter.

Meats.—There are no meats imported into this Province. Live hogs, cattle, and pork form a large item in the exports.

Cotton.—There is no raw cotton imported. Very small lots of cottolene have been brought here via Ontario.

Tobacco.—There is no tobacco, manufactured or in the leaf, imported from the United States into this consular agency.

Fruits.—Bananas, pears, and grapes, in season, are imported from the United States in very small lots.

Liquors.—Wines, brandies, and other liquors are imported from Europe. This Province has the smallest consumption of these goods, in proportion to its population, of any Province in the Dominion.

Seeds.—Clover and grass seeds are obtained from western Canada.

In my opinion there will be relatively no market in this Province for American agricultural products under the present customs laws of the Dominion.

The following is an abstract statement of the amount of business done at our cheese factories and creameries for the past season, that for the creameries not being, of course, complete:

FACTORIES.

Name of factory.	Milk.	Cheese.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
New Perth	600,413	56,332
Vernon River	1,398,681	133,466
Cornwall	845,987	79,565
Winsloe	803,961	76,032
Hampton	421,523	39,873
Grand River	323,467	30,937
Dunk River	797,554	74,687
Kensington	811,475	77,296
Mount Stewart	184,595	18,245
Morell	208,002	19,596
St. Peters	262,260	24,300
Gowan Brae	297,734	29,286
Red House	466,474	44,007
Murray Harbor, south	262,290	24,331
Murray Harbor, north	401,336	37,149
Montague	406,715	37,313
Total	8,492,517	802,415

CREAMERIES.

Name of creamery.	Milk.	Butter.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Tryon	497,061	24,853
Crapaud	442,433	22,122
Total	939,494	46,975

Total pounds of milk, 9,432,011.

The largest dairy station on the island is that at Mount Vernon River bridge. It was opened May 14 and closed for the season November 10. Milk was supplied by 145 persons, the aggregate being 1,393,631 pounds, from which 133,466 pounds of cheese were manufactured. It thus took 10.44 pounds of milk to make 1 pound of cheese. The average price realized for cheese was 9¾ cents per pound, and the net value of the milk to the patrons of the factory was 70.593 cents per 100 pounds. The work of the Winsloe Road station, Mr. Dillon says, may be taken as a good average of the island factories. This factory was opened January 7 and closed October 10. Milk was supplied by 107 patrons, whose total offerings amounted to 803,961 pounds, from which 76,032 pounds of cheese were manufactured. It took 10.57 pounds of milk to give 1 pound of cheese. The net value of milk to the factories was 70.951 cents per 100 pounds, and the average price realized for the cheese was $9.81 per 100 pounds. Over $150,000 have been paid out to the patrons of the island cheese factories during the past season.

GEORGETOWN.

(*Report of Mr. Archibald J. McDonald, consular agent at Georgetown, Prince Edward Island.*)

[Georgetown is a seaport town at the entrance to Cardigan Bay, 30 miles east of Charlottetown. It possesses one of the best harbors on the island, and has a good trade in farm produce. Its manufactures are unimportant. Population in 1881, 1,473; in 1891, 1,509.]

Although there is a considerable consumption of animals, cereals, dairy products, and meats in this district, the consumers do not depend on importations for their supply, the home production being in excess of the consumption.

There is no raw cotton, cotton seed, or cotton-seed oil used or imported, and oil cake and cottolene are little known and seldom imported.

Tobacco is usually supplied from factories at Montreal and Charlottetown, in the manufactured state. The largest consumption is of the kind known as "Black twist," which is made at Charlottetown and costs about 41 cents per pound, duty paid.

Fruits are supplied principally from Nova Scotia. There is some importation of canned fruit from the United States and of dried fruits from Spain. These are usually procured from wholesale houses at Halifax, Montreal, and Charlottetown.

Liquors.—The Scott act prohibiting the sale of liquors of any kind, there is no legitimate trade therein.

Seeds.—There is a considerable quantity of grass seed imported and used here, but it is principally supplied by distributing houses in Ontario and Charlottetown. A large proportion of it is grown in the United States, the quality and price being about the same as those of the seed produced in Canada.

WINNIPEG.

(*Report of Mr. Matthew M. Duffie, consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba.*)

[Winnipeg, the capital of the Province of Manitoba, is situated at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, 60 miles north of the international line. From a post of the Hudson Bay Company, known as Fort Garry, this place has been transformed, within a few years, into a typical modern city, its broad streets lined with handsome buildings and lighted with electricity. It has large flouring mills, sawmills, grain elevators, and the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Population in 1871, 241; in 1881, 7,985; in 1891, 25,642.]

Nearly every variety of citrus and deciduous fruit grown in the United States is handled in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Beginning in November, Florida oranges are handled quite extensively up to about the 15th of March. By this time Cali-

fornia oranges have taken their place and are handled the remainder of the season, say until about August 15. Florida has also supplied a fine sample of lemons this season, being the first that have ever found their way to this market. California peaches, plums, pears, and grapes are also largely in demand, especially peaches and plums. They seem well adapted to long-distance shipments and give better satisfaction than those brought from other points, although the States of Oregon and Washington have, within the past two years, shown a great improvement in the quality of these lines of goods, but they are said to be still sadly deficient in their modes of handling and packing. The States of New York, Ohio, and Illinois are also large contributors of grapes, principally Concords and Catawbas. Grapes of good quality from some of the Southern States are seen on the market occasionally and find ready sale. Supplies of strawberries are drawn from various States, according to time of maturity, which usually extends from March to July.

Suggestions that would facilitate trade in these lines are difficult to make. This particular inquiry could not be answered satisfactorily without going fully into the commercial policies of the two countries, and I shall simply say: "Closer trade relations and lower freight rates." The geographical situation of this city and Province is such that a satisfactory adjustment of these two questions would result in a very large increase of both imports and exports, and largely benefit the people of both countries. The distance from the city of Winnipeg to the markets of eastern Canada is, in round figures, 1,500 miles, and the same to those of British Columbia. The supplies received here are naturally drawn from the South and Southwest rather than from the East, and it only requires the removal of trade restrictions to largely increase their volume. I estimate the value of the green and dried fruits, vegetables, etc., imported from the United States by Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the past year at about a quarter of a million dollars, and this in the face of a very high rate of duty on many lines of goods, as, for instance, grapes, 2 cents per pound; peaches, 1 cent per pound; pears, 20 per cent; plums, 25 per cent; nectarines, 20 per cent, and strawberries, 2 cents per pound, inclusive of weight of packages. Cranberries are charged 25 per cent, and many other products pay equally high rates.

I feel that in view of the constantly growing population here the question of increased trade between this portion of Canada and the United States is limited only by the restrictions placed upon it. It is not my intention to make any remarks that might partake of a political nature. The tariff question is one that must be worked out by the two friendly Governments concerned. You will readily see, however, that a reply to your inquiry can not be made without more or less reference to this question.

LETHBRIDGE.

(Report of Mr. Thomas Curry, consular agent at Lethbridge, Alberta.)

[At this place, 762 miles west of Winnipeg, and but a short distance from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, a company composed of Canadian and English capitalists has, within the last few years, opened up a coal property of such enormous extent and value as to justify the building of two lines of railway—one eastward, 109 miles, to connect with the Canadian Pacific at Dunmore, and the other southward, 200 miles, to Great Falls, Mont., connecting with the Great Northern Railway system, by which its coal reaches Helena, Butte, and other points in the United States. The agricultural interests of this portion of Canada are unimportant, stock raising being the principal industry. Population of Lethbridge in 1891, about 1,200.]

But few of the products of the United States are consumed in this district. Chief among them are cured hog products, bottled lager beer, and fresh fruits. The importation of the first named has fallen off to a considerable extent in the last five years in consequence of the home products being cured better than formerly. The remaining principal articles of consumption are imported from the older Provinces of this Dominion.

NOTE ON THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The following is mostly compiled from publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress "shall fix the standard of weights and measures." The customary weights and measures of the country are derived from those which were lawful during colonial times, and are almost entirely of English origin. Much interest was shown on the subject in the early days of the Republic by the most eminent men of that time, especially by Washington and Jefferson, who recommended action by Congress in that direction. Up to 1828 there had been no legislation on the subject, but an act was passed that year that a certain piece of brass, now known as the troy pound, should constitute the standard by means of which the coinage of the United States should be regulated. In 1836 an act was passed which provided that a full set or copy of the standards of weights and measures, as provided by the Treasury Department for the use of the customs service, should be prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Weights and Measures and delivered to the governor of each State in the Union. This was done, and went far toward procuring uniformity in the standards. The primary yard and pound adopted by the Executive Departments of the Government soon became practically the standards of the whole country.

The metric system is based on the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian circle measured by calculation from the north pole to the equator, as explained by a diagram of the system printed on the back of this report. The superior character of this system, both for its simplicity and scientific precision, was recognized at an early day by those who were interested in the subject of weights and measures in this country, and, after much agitation on the subject, Congress, in July, 1866, passed the important act by which the metric system of weights and measures is authorized and made lawful throughout the United States; and about the same time, to further the practical use of this system, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute to each State of the Union a set of metric standards of weights and measures, which was done.

The metric system of weights and measures, standards for which have been constructed in accordance with the highest requirements of metrological science, has received the approval of the civilized world, and Congress has for many years authorized and sustained the participation on the part of the United States Government in all the operations which the International Bureau of Weights and Measures advocated.

Our present system of weights and measures has for its sole recommendation that it has been in common use for many years. It is irrational in theory, irksome in practice, and has been condemned by all who have had practice in the use of weights and measures. Furthermore, it has never been authorized or made lawful by act of Congress, and is almost without authorization in the history of Congressional legislation.

METRIC SYSTEM.

ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.	Surface.	Capacity.	Weight.	Notation.
			Metric ton.	1,000,000
			Quintal.	100,000
Myriameter.			Myriagram.	10,000
Kilometer.		Kiloliter.	Kilogram.	1,000
Hectometer.	Hectare.	Hectoliter.	Hectogram.	100
Decameter.	Decare.	Decaliter.	Decagram.	10
METER.	ARE.	LITER.	GRAM.	1
Decimeter.		Deciliter.	Decigram.	0.1
Centimeter.	Centiare.	Centiliter.	Centigram.	0.01
Millimeter.		Milliliter.	Milligram.	0.001

EQUIVALENTS OF CUSTOMARY AND METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 kilometer	=	0.62137 mile.	1 mile	=	1.60935 kilometers.
1 meter	=	3.28083 feet.	1 yard	=	0.914402 meter.
1 centimeter	=	0.3937 inch.	1 foot	=	0.304801 meter.
1 hectare	=	2.471 acres.	1 inch	=	25.4001 millimeters.
1 are	=	119.6 square yards.	1 square mile	=	2.59 square kilometers.
1 metric ton	=	2,204.62 pounds.	1 acre	=	0.4047 hectare.
1 kilogram	=	2.20462 pounds.	1 square foot	=	9.29 square decimeters
1 gram	=	15.43236 grains.	1 pound	=	0.45359 kilogram.
1 hectoliter	=	2.8377 bushels.	1 grain	=	64.7989 milligrams.
1 hectoliter	=	26.417 gallons.	1 bushel	=	0.35239 hectoliter.
1 liter	=	1.0567 quarts.	1 gallon	=	3.78543 liters.
1 stere	=	1.308 cubic yards.	1 cubic foot	=	0.02832 cubic meter.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MEASURES.

1 Imperial bushel equals 2,218.192 cubic inches.
1 Winchester bushel (used in United States) equals 2,150.42 cubic inches.
1 Imperial gallon equals 277.274 cubic inches.
1 wine gallon (as used in United States) equals 231 cubic inches

RULES.

1. To reduce Imperial bushels to Winchester bushels, multiply the number of Imperial bushels by 1.03152.
2. To reduce Winchester bushels to Imperial bushels, multiply the number of Winchester bushels by 0.969447.
3. To reduce Imperial gallons to United States wine gallons, multiply the number of Imperial gallons by 1.20032.
4. To reduce United States wine gallons to Imperial gallons, multiply the number of wine gallons by 0.833111.